



ANNUAL REPORT



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CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

1999

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration, is pleased to present to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Tennessee's 1998/1999 State Annual Report.

The 1998/1999 fiscal year has been a productive one for the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) and for recipients of the grants it administers. Much has been accomplished in the priority areas of community crime prevention, offender apprehension, court support, offender treatment, victim services, and criminal justice records improvement. Collaborative planning and funding has enabled the OCJP to achieve a collective impact on the occurrence of crime in Tennessee that could not have been achieved through implementation of any one grant program alone.

In the area of criminal justice records improvement, OCJP has combined funds from the Edward Byrne 5% "set-aside" with funds from the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) to continue the implementation of TIBRS, Tennessee's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system and provide technological support to local law enforcement agencies to enable them to comply with this reporting system. Many training sessions have been provided to local law enforcement personnel on TIBRS reporting and submission requirements. The increase in the number of agencies submitting to TIBRS and the number of agencies certified by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) as achieving a high degree of proficiency in reporting has increased substantially.

In the area of family/domestic violence, the OCJP has used collaborative funds from the Violence Against Women ACT (VAWA or STOP) Grant, the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant, the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Grant, and the Family Violence Shelters Grant to provide a comprehensive system of domestic violence intervention that includes prevention strategies, law enforcement and community training events and specially trained investigators and prosecutors. When incidents of domestic violence do occur, funds have been appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of family emergency shelters, with the needs of victims being addressed through an array of services being offered by specially trained Victim Witness Coordinators and other domestic violence service providers.

Offenders with substance abuse treatment needs have received services including assessment, outpatient therapy, day treatment services, long-term residential treatment, and aftercare services made possible through collaborative funding with Edward Byrne and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grants. Two of Tennessee's Drug Court projects completed internal process evaluations this year to assess the effectiveness of the program models being implemented, and many offenders have received treatment services that were previously unavailable to them.

One project funded in the program area of Prison/Jail Industries received national recognition for excellence this year. This project, The Shelby County Roof Truss and Wall Paneling project, ranked among the top 25 among 1400 applicants in the National Award for Innovations in Government Program. A second project, funded in the program area of Community Crime Prevention, was featured at the Commission on

Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) Conference this year as an exemplary project and has since been placed on the CALEA web site in the “Clients Only” section.

Also in the program area of Community Crime Prevention, the State of Tennessee provided additional support to its communities in their ability to secure COPS grants by allocating 7.5 million dollars in State funds for a new Safe Neighborhoods Grant. This grant, administered by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP), provides 10% of the 25% cash match required for communities to secure COPS grants available through the COPS Universal Hiring Program. Additionally, eleven school resource officers, four youth diversion projects, and two community policing initiatives were funded.

The court system has been able to operate more efficiently and expeditiously this year thanks to several projects funded in the program areas of Pre-Trial Service Delivery and Special Prosecution. This multi-faceted intervention strategy involved funds appropriated for specialized prosecutors and defenders, implementation of charge screening grants, supplemental funds provided to four of the state’s Drug Courts, and the addition of foreign language interpreters to the court system.

The OCJP continued funding during this fiscal year for 25 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces that are specially trained to locate and eradicate illegal drugs. Additionally, one Violent Crime Task Force was funded this year. This subaward involved equipping and introducing technology to investigators assigned to the Bomb and

Arson Section within the State Fire Marshal's Office of the Division of the Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance.

Collaborative funding with the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) and the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant enabled the OCJP to support the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation in the research necessary to produce the Statewide Survey of Criminal Street Gangs in Tennessee. This initiative collected and compiled extensive information from Tennessee's 95 counties regarding any known gangs and specific information associated with them. This report was initially distributed to local law enforcement personnel in March 1998 and has already proven to be a valuable asset in identifying and tracking gang trends and activities. Additionally, a subgrant was issued to the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) to fund specialized instructors on gang activity, identification, and intervention strategies and an additional subgrant was issued to provide ongoing training to officers already certified as trainers for the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program.

A major accomplishment this fiscal year was the initiation of a formal evaluation to measure the effectiveness of the Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces and establish a baseline of measurement for future evaluations in the State of Tennessee. This 24-month evaluation, made possible by a separate grant issued through the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program, will not only establish a baseline of measurement for future evaluations but will distinguish between projects that attain a high degree of success and those that attain a lesser degree of success. The evaluation

will also determine the extent to which the drug control efforts of multiple agencies have been integrated and coordinated.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) prepared and disseminated to its subgrantees this year the Tennessee Administrative Manual for Subrecipients of the Byrne Formula Grant. The guide was prepared to serve as a reference for the financial and programmatic requirements/responsibilities of projects funded through the Edward Byrne Grant Program. Training on the manual was scheduled for subgrantees during the current fiscal year.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) is very pleased with its accomplishments for fiscal year 1998/1999 and continues to be appreciative of the opportunity to receive and administer federal grant funds. It is our sincere desire that the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) will find this report to be informative and useful in reporting the achievements that have been made possible through implementation of the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program.

I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs, in conjunction with its multi-disciplinary statewide Criminal Justice Planning Advisory Committee, funded ten program areas within six priorities established in its 1997/1999 Tennessee Multi-year Drug and Violent Crime Strategy. A description of the priority areas and corresponding program responses follows:

Priority Area:

Community Based Services: The incidence of illegal drugs and violent crime remains at a relatively steady, yet high level in Tennessee. Although no city is immune to violence, the problem is most acute in our largest cities. Solutions are being sought at the community level through implementation of programs that educate children and enable the State's youth to reject illegal drugs, tobacco, alcohol, and refrain from engaging in criminal activities. Additionally, efforts must be made to engage the community in actively ensuring the safety of its citizens.

Program Response:

Community Crime Prevention: Projects funded in the area of community crime prevention seek to develop and empower community partnerships through enhanced police leadership, and the establishment of projects that implement high quality policing

services. The partnership concept is central to effective implementation of this program, designed to enable citizens to regain control of, or “take back” their neighborhoods.

In order to effectively address the need to educate young children to resist involvement with drugs and illegal crime, an additional key component in this program area is the implementation of projects which provide school-based resource officers to schools exhibiting a need for this service. School-based resource officers investigate and collect information on gang activities in the school environment, may be involved in making undercover drug buys, establish a safe perimeter on the school campus, develop an “alert system” to signal and manage potential conflicts, and identify and prosecute persons involved in graffiti and vandalism on school property. Additionally, school-based resource officers conduct training sessions for faculty and staff in the area of gang related behaviors and drug involvement, and assist staff in targeting “at risk” students. Some school-based resources officers are also a part of a summer program designed to address the needs of at-risk youth through involvement in work and recreational programs.

Priority Area:

Offender Apprehension: The possession, sale, and cultivation of illegal drugs have impacted communities across the state in rural, suburban and metropolitan areas. The drug problem has enhanced violent crime activity and touches every citizen in Tennessee directly or indirectly. In addition to the physical consequences, the monetary burden has been enormous. Drug traffickers transport and distribute drugs throughout the state each day. Firearms have also played a major role as they are used more and more in violent

confrontations as drug traffickers conduct their illegal activity. Individual agencies do not have the personnel or funding to combat the problem alone.

Similarly, youth and adult gangs have impacted communities across the state in rural, suburban and metropolitan areas. The gang problem has enhanced violent crime activity creating hazardous conditions such as aggravated assaults, rapes and homicides. In addition to the physical consequences, the monetary burden has been significant. Gang members and associates commit vandalism and thefts in order to financially support the gang and their illegal activities. Firearms have played a major role as they are used more and more frequently in drive-by-shootings. Gangs are often involved in drug trafficking to create further financial support of their organized crime activities. Most individual law enforcement agencies do not have the personnel or funding to combat the problem alone.

An especially alarming facet of the gang problem in Tennessee is the fact that gang members are frequently as young as eight (8) years of age. The recruitment of young children in the gangs makes prosecution very difficult. Young children are often placed in potentially life-threatening situations when hardened adult gang members use them to distribute drugs or money from illegal sales. Children who are often enamored with gangs and become attracted to the gang's lifestyle and sense of "family" are generally from dysfunctional homes and have extremely poor self-concepts. Many children have inadequate role models and live in cultures where criminal activity, if not encouraged, is at least fostered. Children are often very loyal to adult gang leaders, even though they may be sacrificed to the legal interest of the adult. Many gang members continue to function as leaders, issuing directives to minor gang members, even after incarceration.

Program Response:

Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces: The creation of Judicial District Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces has resulted in improved collaboration, written inter-agency agreements, pooling of resources including personnel and equipment, and a better system of addressing drug issues using a team concept. These Task Forces are formed under each District Attorney General and include a Board of Directors or Advisory Board that represents each participating agency.

State departments and agencies conduct covert and overt operations to disrupt drug traffickers. Covert operations target upper level drug dealers and overt operations involving the Tennessee Department of Safety and Judicial District Task Forces intercept the drugs while in transport. Intercepting these shipments often leads to controlled deliveries in Tennessee and other states that assist in mapping out the drug routes.

Response to Gang Activity: To address the needs of children who are at risk of becoming engaged in criminal gang activities, Tennessee has funded projects for the education of children through Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT), a national program sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF). This program provides prevention tools to law enforcement operating in a school setting and has a proven track record of success in dissuading young people from being involved with gangs. The program allows specially trained law enforcement officers the chance to instruct students as to how and why they should resist the dangers of gang and juvenile violence. Projects currently funded in this program area allow for a significant expansion

of specially trained officers who can provide the necessary training to students in multiple school districts.

Priority Area:

Court Support: As public awareness has increased and community partnerships have formed, there has been an encouraging rise in the number of reported incidents of drug sales/use, violent crimes, and other criminal activities. A local result of increased reporting and investigation has been that the court systems have become overloaded with the large volume of cases. Intensified efforts by law enforcement agencies in apprehension, asset seizures, and drug removal have greatly increased the load in many of the courts of the state.

Similarly, the development of specialized investigative techniques, better education of law enforcement staff, and the addition of officers trained in specific areas of crime prevention have expanded and greatly improved the ability of the criminal justice system to effectively respond to domestic violence cases. The reported increase in domestic violence assault cases is an indication of greater public awareness in the area of victim rights and assistance, and is representative of an increased tendency to report and prosecute such cases.

Finally the efforts of the Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces have yielded impressive results, with a dramatic increase in drug eradication and arrest of those who possess, distribute, and cultivate illegal drugs.

These achievements, generated by the success of some segments of the criminal justice system, have created a major problem within another important component of the system. In the metropolitan areas, it remains difficult for the current prosecution staffs and courts to present and adjudicate the pending drug, violent crime and domestic violence cases in a timely manner. These issues represent both a state and national priority.

Program Response:

Pre-Trial Services: Projects funded in the program area of Pre-Trial Services are designed to identify and divert less serious offenders into appropriate alternative resources without the necessity of taking them through the complete criminal justice process, including complete and time-consuming court hearings. This program focuses primarily on standard offenders who face conviction of drug and drug-related offenses, which do not involve the overt use of weapons. Eligible offenders are referred by the Assistant Public Defenders for initial screening and possible acceptance in the program. Once accepted into the program, Sentencing Advocates seek to offer the court a meaningful option between prison and probation by developing individual sentencing plans for offenders which are intended to be both punitive and rehabilitative. The plans may incorporate such elements as third party supervision, employment, community service work, basic education, drug and/or alcohol abuse screening and treatment, mental health care and medical treatment components and restitution payments.

Special Prosecution: Projects funded in this program area provide funding for the provision, training, and support of prosecutors whose work is dedicated to the prosecution of defendants implicated in child abuse, domestic violence cases or drug

possession/distribution/cultivation. Prosecutors attend specialized training and workshops designed to improve their knowledge in assigned areas. They oversee all child and domestic violence cases, and most drug and violent crime cases coming into the criminal courts. Some prosecutors also handle misdemeanors coming before the General Sessions and Criminal Courts. At all levels of the justice process, other assistant prosecutors provide assistance in case resolution through the direction of the lead prosecutor. Vertical prosecution of child/domestic violence abuse and drug-related cases ensures strict, consistent prosecution, thereby increasing conviction rates and appropriate sentencing.

Priority Area:

Victim Advocacy: The criminal justice system has traditionally been offender-oriented, focusing on the apprehension, prosecution, punishment, rehabilitation and rights of the accused. Although victims and witnesses have always played a vital role in apprehension and prosecution of domestic violence offenders, the lack of understanding by the criminal justice system of their specialized needs made their participation difficult and limited in its effectiveness.

Legislation and case laws developed over the last twenty years have created a very complex and highly specialized prosecution system. In order to ensure victims' rights, training at both the prosecutor and law enforcement level must be upgraded on an ongoing basis. A court system already inundated with other crimes is not prepared to handle the influx of these cases. Education and training is also lacking at the court level.

There is also a necessity for providing more services, appropriate notification of proceedings, and increased sensitivity to the rights of the victims to participate in the criminal justice process. Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA) 40-38-103 clearly holds the district attorney general responsible for ensuring that the above responsibilities are fulfilled. Given the current case load and structure of the court system, it is difficult to ensure that crime victims are provided with sufficient notices of all hearings, given sufficient opportunities to “be heard”, and are treated with diligence and sensitivity to their specialized needs.

Program Response:

Domestic/Family Violence Training: Projects funded through the Domestic Violence Training Program are designed to provide training for law enforcement personnel in the investigation of family/domestic violence issues including:

- Sexual assault
- Training for prosecutors in the unique dynamics of family/domestic violence cases and the successful prosecution of these cases
- Provide training for victim/witness coordinators who will specialize in cases involving family/domestic violence and crimes of violence
- Provide requisite training for the investigation and prosecution of the crimes of family/domestic violence

Victim/Witness Program: Projects funded through the Victim/Witness program are designed to provide victims of crime with services identified in the Crime Victims’ Bill of Rights. Throughout the investigative, prosecution, and correctional stages of criminal

cases, victims and witnesses are properly notified and given information in a timely manner. Crime victims receive uniform rather than fragmented disjointed treatment. Competent, trained victim/witness coordinators provide services as part of a prosecution team, assisting in informing the victim about procedures, court dates, crisis intervention, support services, and appropriate referrals.

Priority Area:

Offender Rehabilitation: Many offenders in the criminal justice system do not have a high school education or marketable job skills. Their criminal lifestyle is often precipitated or exacerbated by substance abuse or addiction. Without the implementation of effective rehabilitation services, offenders often evidence a high rate of recidivism and exhibit a pattern of escalating criminal behaviors.

Program Response:

Correctional Treatment: Projects funded in the program area of Correctional Treatment are designed to provide substance abuse treatment services which complement or enhance projects currently financed through the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Grant, or are designed to provide viable alternatives for offenders appearing before the State's Drug Courts. This program area is designed to create a continuum of care treatment approach for substance abuse offenders in the county and state correctional system. Services provided focus on the development of the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, and vocational skills to solve the substance abuse and related psychosocial problems of the offender.

A major long-term goal of projects funded in the area of Correctional Treatment is to provide effective aftercare services so that an offender is not abruptly “cut off” from necessary support services upon release from incarceration. In the area of substance abuse treatment, the aftercare component in this program area will focus not only on continued outpatient substance abuse treatment, but also on other components of daily living that ensure successful re-integration into society. These components include:

- Ongoing training in job interview/job search skills
- Assistance and support in locating viable employment options
- Housing assistance, if needed
- Assistance in pursuing additional vocational training
- Improving familial relationships.

Prison/Jail Industries: Projects funded within the program area of Prison/Jail Industries are designed to train minimum and medium security inmates in construction, building maintenance, and other trades that lead to full-time employment upon release from incarceration, provide a means for contributing to family support, and furnish a means for “giving back” to the community.

As offenders improve their vocational skills, enhanced employment skills will follow. The opportunity to participate in full-time employment that offers better salary, fringe benefits, and personal fulfillment will have a substantial positive impact on the attitude and behavior of offenders involved in the program. Long-term results include enhanced self-esteem that will enable offenders to be more self-sufficient and less prone to rely on substance abuse as a faulty “coping mechanism” to deal with an unfulfilling lifestyle.

Similarly, there should be less reliance on the sale of illicit drugs as a means of providing supplemental family income. The ultimate result of projects funded in this program area will be a substantial reduction in the rate of offender recidivism and a decrease in the sale and distribution of illegal drugs.

Priority Area:

Criminal Justice Records Improvement: Tennessee has had few sources of sound criminal justice records information and has lacked adequate means to accomplish a statewide improvement of the criminal justice record system. The statewide capability to implement an efficient, cost-effective system of collecting and storing criminal justice information has not existed. Policy makers and criminal justice practitioners have had to base decisions on sketchy and inadequate information. A primary concern to the criminal justice community is Criminal History Records Information (CHRI). The spectrum of uses of CHRI data continues to widen, thereby compounding the need to improve the quality of these records.

Program Response:

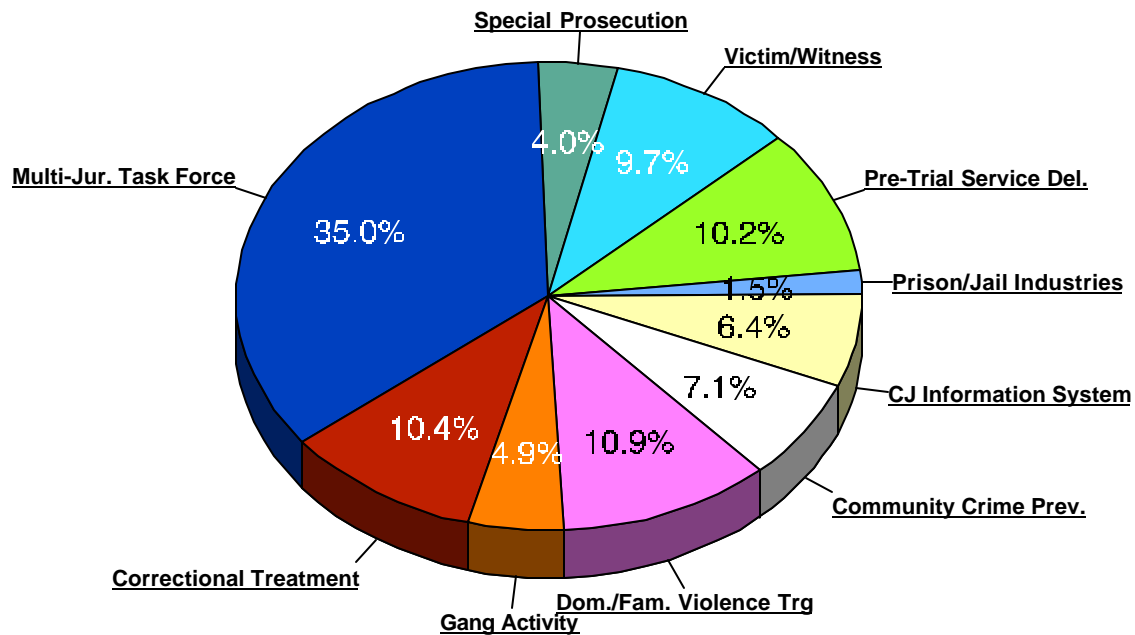
Criminal Justice Information Systems: The State of Tennessee, in an effort to improve the accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of criminal history information maintained in the repository of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI), has undertaken an extensive effort to develop a comprehensive system in collaboration with all law enforcement and most criminal justice agencies in the state. This plan includes efforts to improve the collection capabilities of the law enforcement agencies, methods to increase the submission level and quality of criminal fingerprint cards, upgrading the central

Automated Fingerprint Information System (AFIS), as well as the regional AFIS' and the central criminal history information center computer interface of all law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, and correctional institutions with the central repository to improve the timeliness, accuracy, and ease of access to data. Projects funded through this program complement activities undertaken with the National Criminal History Improvement Plan (NCHIP) Grants.

The following graph is representative of all Edward Byrne Memorial Grant program/projects funded, through OCJP, during the state's 1999 fiscal year.

Edward Byrne Memorial Grant

Allocated Funds for 1999 State Fiscal Year By Program Area



PROGRAM AREA	NUMBER OF PROJECTS FUNDED	FEDERAL BUDGET ALLOCATION
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Force	35	\$3,085,035
Correctional Treatment	9	\$913,768
Response to Gang Activity	6	\$429,430
Domestic/Family Violence Training Program	18	\$964,891
Community Crime Prevention	17	\$626,498
Criminal Justice Information System	6	\$559,957
Pre-Trial Service Delivery	12	\$896,371
Victim/Witness	3	\$854,128
Special Prosecution	7	\$350,415
Prison/Jail Industries	2	\$134,831
TOTAL	115	\$8,815,324

A Comprehensive Continuum of Crime Intervention Strategies

The programs funded in Tennessee's 1997/1999 Multi Year Drug and Violent Crime Strategy work together to form a comprehensive plan to reduce the incidents of violent crimes in Tennessee, prevent and control illegal drugs, and improve the operation of the criminal justice system. First, grassroots prevention projects funded in the area of Community Crime Prevention help to ensure that children are aware of the dangers of illegal drugs and have the resources available to avoid involvement in crime, drug use and delinquent activities. Community partnerships funded through projects in this program area also help citizens to mobilize their resources to protect themselves and their communities before crime occurs in their districts. In cases where drugs and violent crimes have already occurred, projects funded in the program areas of Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces and Response to Gang Activity work to ensure the swift identification and apprehension of suspected offenders. Once offenders are apprehended, projects funded in the program areas of Special Prosecution and Pre-Trial Services ensure the expeditious and effective processing of these cases through the court system, while the needs of crime victims are served through projects funded in the program areas of Victim/Witness and Domestic/Family Violence Training. Once offenders are effectively prosecuted and incarcerated, projects funded in the areas of Prison/Jail Industries and Correctional Treatment help to provide them with the skills and services they need for successful rehabilitation to occur, thus ending the cycle of recidivism and enabling them to be successfully re-integrated into the community. Finally, projects funded in the area of Criminal Justice Information Systems enable the entire criminal justice community to share more accurate information on criminal histories in a more comprehensive and technologically efficient manner.

Collaborative Planning/Funding and Interagency Activities

In order to maximize the benefits achievable through the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant, achieve necessary “buy-in” and input from the criminal justice community, and ensure the most effective complementary use of federal funds available, Tennessee engages in a number of collaborative planning and funding endeavors. These include the following:

Utilization of a Criminal Justice Planning Advisory Committee

In planning the Multi-Year Drug and Violent Crime Strategy, and planning for the most appropriate disbursement of all grant funds it administers, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) works in conjunction with a committee of individuals from a variety of federal, local and state criminal justice agencies. Committee representatives include persons from:

- Administrative Office of the Courts
- Tennessee Sheriff’s Association
- U.S. Attorney General’s Office
- Tennessee Attorneys General Office
- Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police
- Tennessee Supreme Court
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
- Tennessee Public Defenders Conference
- Tennessee District Attorneys General Conference
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission

- State Departments of Correction, Children's Services, Education, Health, Human Services, Mental Health/Mental Retardation and Safety.

Interagency Cooperation and Participation

Additionally, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs works closely with the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) within the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation to access their services in collecting and compiling relevant data on the criminal justice system. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs participates in a SAC Advisory Committee designed to ascertain which research initiatives should receive priority during each funding year.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) oversees the Criminal Justice Records Information System Task Force, a committee chaired by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) Director, and designed to address the needs of local and state law enforcement officials in implementing a reliable system of criminal records information. Information is shared regarding the availability, provisions, and reporting requirements of grants administered by OCJP. The committee includes sheriffs and police department technical staff in addition to staff from various state offices that contribute to any aspect of criminal justice and/or criminal history records.

Representatives from the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) participated in meetings of the Tennessee Sheriff's Association and the Police Chief's Association, which were held several times during this past fiscal year. Emphasis was placed on the grants available through the OCJP and how grant awards could be used to address community needs and gaps in services.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) continues to support various conferences and workshops on crime prevention through sponsorship, attendance and/or participation in these training activities. During the past reporting period, OCJP attended and conducted training for “Three Days In May”, the Tennessee Victim Assistance Conference. This year’s conference focused on the Tennessee Victim Compensation Program, prosecution for victim services and trauma response, adult protective services, sexual assault, and other issues in the area of child abuse and domestic violence.

Additionally, OCJP co-sponsored the “Southeast Summit on Bias and Hate Crimes” conducted in Knoxville on April 27-30, 1999. This summit brought together law enforcement, criminal justice staff, and attorneys from a variety of agencies with the objective of developing strategies for coordinated community resources, enhancing investigative skills, maximizing successful prosecutions, identifying bias crimes, recognizing bias crime indicators, formulating model policies and legislation, and identifying resources for service providers and victims.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) provided additional technical support to its subgrantees this year through preparation and dissemination of the Tennessee Administrative Manual for Byrne Formula Grant Subrecipients. The guide was prepared to serve as a reference for the financial and programmatic requirements/responsibilities of projects funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program. Copies of the manual have been disseminated to all Byrne subgrantees and training sessions on the manual are scheduled for the upcoming fiscal year.

Collaborative Funding

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) also enjoys a unique opportunity to enhance and support the efforts of Byrne funded programs through collaborative funding with several other grants administered by OCJP. These grants include the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG), the Violence Against Women ACT (VAWA or STOP) Grant, the National Criminal History Improvement Plan (NCHIP) Grant, Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Grant, the Family Violence Shelters Grant, and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Grant.

Programs funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant in the areas of Domestic/Family Violence Training and Victim/Witness are working collaboratively with projects funded through the VAWA Grant, the VOCA Grant, and the Family Violence Shelter Grant to ensure an effective continuum of prevention and intervention in the area of domestic violence. With combined funds of over ten million dollars, these grant programs are working together to ensure that effective domestic violence training and prevention programs are in place for law enforcement personnel, that victims receive the support services they need, that perpetrators of domestic violence are swiftly and effectively prosecuted, and that emergency residential services are available for immediate occupancy when domestic violence occurs.

Over two million dollars in RSAT funds and Edward Byrne Memorial Grant funds are being used to establish a continuum of care for substance abuse treatment that includes both assessment, outpatient care, inpatient care, and aftercare for a variety of offenders

evidencing a need for this type of intervention. Byrne funds are used to purchase substance abuse prevention, outpatient and aftercare services, while RSAT funds are used to address the needs of offenders requiring long-term residential substance abuse treatment.

In the area of criminal justice records improvement, the 5% set –aside requirement of the Edward Byrne Grant is being used to complement and enhance activities funded through the National Criminal History Improvement Plan (NCHIP) Grant. Projects funded through the NCHIP Grant are focusing on updating and expanding uniform crime reporting and increasing the submission of fingerprints and dispositions from agencies in the field. The 5% set-aside in the Edward Byrne Grant supports this objective through providing funding for the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS), a uniform crime reporting system designed to complement criminal history records improvement projects funded through the NCHIP Grant.

During the current reporting period, the Department of Defense Excess Property Program distributed over twelve million dollars in excess military equipment to law enforcement personnel. Approximately one and a half million dollars in excess property was disseminated to the Byrne-funded Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces to assist them in their investigative and interdiction efforts. Equipment needed to support grant proposals in the area of apprehension is typically provided through the Excess Property Program, enabling the Task Forces to perform their mission more efficiently and economically.

II

EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

Evaluation Plan and Activities

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) has incorporated a multi-faceted process for evaluating the success of programs funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant. This process includes the following:

- Submission, review, and evaluation of subgrantee semi-annual and annual reports
- Objective financial and programmatic monitoring reviews obtained from the Office of Program Accountability Review (PAR) within the Department of Finance and Administration
- Regular phone contacts and periodic site visits conducted by OCJP program managers

Many Byrne Project Directors complete or subcontract for internal, project-specific process and outcomes research measures to assess the effectiveness of their own project models. Additionally, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs received a BJA Evaluation Partnership Grant awarded to OCJP and its subcontractor, Correctional Counseling Inc. This subgrant, initiated in the 1998/1999 fiscal year, is designed to provide a formal, independent impact evaluation of the effectiveness of Tennessee's Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces, the program area where over one third of Tennessee's annual Byrne Grant award is allocated on a continuing basis.

The submission of standardized semi-annual and annual reports are required of all Byrne subgrantees. These reports, devised for each program area by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP), are designed to capture data necessary to ascertain the degree

of progress each project has made in meeting its identified goals and objectives. Additionally, annual reports, completed by each Project Director, enables subgrantees to evaluate their own success through specifically reporting on how their project has achieved its referenced goals and objectives.

Following receipt of individual project reports, OCJP Program Managers assigned to each program area review, evaluate, compile and analyze submitted information to determine the collective impact the projects funded in each program area have made in crime reduction and in meeting the program's identified goals and objectives. The OCJP shares evaluation results with the OCJP Criminal Justice Planning Advisory Committee, and, based on results of analyses conducted, current crime data, and available research information, proposes adjustments to program models and funding activities.

During the past fiscal year, Tennessee adopted a statewide policy requiring each Tennessee State agency to develop a well-documented grant/contract monitoring plan for all subgrantees and/or subcontractors to ensure compliance with applicable state and/or federal monitoring requirements. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) consequently continued its Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of Program Accountability Review, within the Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration, to achieve coordinated, objective monitoring of its subgrantees and comply with this state requirement.

Under terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, the Office of Program Accountability Review (PAR) will provide program and fiscal monitoring and evaluation

of subgrantees to determine if the subgrantee is adequately providing the services specified in the subgrant and in accordance with established program policies and procedures. Additionally, the PAR will investigate any special concerns expressed by OCJP relative to any specific project. Accomplishing subrecipient monitoring objectives is achieved by PAR through a variety of monitoring techniques employed by including physical examination of facilities and records, confirmation, vouching, tracing, inquiry, observation, reconciliation, inspection, and analytical procedures. The OCJP prepared and submitted this year, as part of the Memorandum of Understanding with Par, a comprehensive monitoring plan that identified the frequency and degree of monitoring PAR will conduct based on the amount of funding involved with each subrecipient and other identified “risk factors”. Based on information provided, each subrecipient will be monitored by PAR every one to three years, with agencies receiving the largest amount of funds or identified as having greater risk factors being monitored most frequently.

Each program manager employed in the Office of Criminal Justice Program is responsible for oversight and management of projects administered in program areas assigned to him/her. Oversight responsibilities include reviewing subgrantee applications to ensure that measurable goals and objectives for each project are identified prior to funding and that, once funded, a realistic plan of evaluation is in place to determine the degree of success each project has made in achieving its identified goals and objectives. In addition to reviewing and utilizing information in subgrantee semi-annual and annual reports, Program Managers maintain periodic phone contact with subgrantees throughout the year providing information and technical assistance to subgrantees as needed and requested.

One subgrantee, the Davidson County Drug Court, completed a formal process evaluation this year to formally ascertain the impact being made by project activities. A copy of the completed reports may be found in Appendices A.

The State of Tennessee identified in its “1997-1999 Multi-Year Tennessee Drug and Violent Crime Strategy” offender apprehension as its first priority in the area of law enforcement. The primary method described for the implementation of this strategy was Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces. The most important achievement made this year by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the area of program evaluation was the initiation of a subcontract with a private non-profit agency, Correctional Counseling Inc. funded through an Edward Byrne Evaluation Partnership Grant awarded to OCJP by BJA. This subcontract provides for a formal evaluation to measure the effectiveness and program impact of the Task Forces and establish a baseline of measurement for future evaluations in the State of Tennessee.

The evaluation of Drug Task Forces to be completed through implementation of the Edward Byrne Evaluation Partnership Grant will establish a set of measures that will become standardized over the years in measuring the effectiveness of Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces. It will be accomplished using two distinct instruments: the first is based on a Quantified Program Assessment (BJA published document), and the second is an instrument developed by the Social Science Research Center at California State University at Fullerton. Both instruments are designed to capture both process and outcome measures in relatively quantifiable form. Both

instruments will be administered to each member of each Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force in Tennessee, and a sample of Task Forces, Board members, as well as other criminal justice systems administrators and planners who will be individually interviewed to promote ownership and investment in the evaluation and to add any other measures to the instruments that the respondents deem important. The final report will provide raw data as well as analyses of the data. Based on these analyses, pathways will be presented, indicating what alternatives Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces might pursue in order to achieve a greater outcome or more refined program process. A concomitant objective of the evaluation will be to establish a process that becomes easy to use by criminal justice personnel who may not have evaluation or a statistically technical background.

The methodology to be used in this evaluation is a modified application of the method provided in BJA's publication Developing Performing Measures for Criminal Justice Programs by Hatfield. This publication describes a method of measuring program performance through the use of gradations of program accomplishment. In the Tennessee application of this method, otherwise known as the Quantified Program Assessment (QPA), various concrete measures of program performance will be selected for examination and various groups of people will be asked to judge the relative accomplishment of these measures on the following scale:

1. Much less than the expected level of accomplishment
2. Somewhat less than the expected level of accomplishment
3. Expected level of accomplishment
4. Somewhat more than the expected level of accomplishment

5. Much more than the expected level of accomplishment

Following the QPA method, these scores for each measure will be calculated to produce a number of numerical values that can be statistically manipulated to produce a quantified value for each measure, group of measures, or for each Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force. While these first-year scores will become useful for the purposes of comparisons, they will also establish a baseline against which future years' evaluations can be compared.

The QPA method also will allow for consideration of the importance of one measure over another. This form of "weighting" places statistical emphasis on some measures deemed of greater value than others. This will be determined on the basis of the same surveys and interviews used to arrive at the numerical scores. Those who are involved in the Task Forces, from criminal justice systems planning and administration to those whose direct efforts are in law enforcement, will be surveyed and interviewed for their perceptions of goal attainment, and will also be asked to prioritize the importance of each measure. This program-based form of survey will keep the evaluation grounded in reality and also help determine the relative importance of each performance measure.

Every member of each Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force in Tennessee will be surveyed as part of this research initiative and asked to express their views regarding the accomplishment of their and others' Task Forces, based on scoring of the performance measures. In order to balance their perceptions, other criminal justice systems representatives from each Task Force area, who are not members of the Task Forces, will also be surveyed on their views. In addition, a sample of Task Forces will be directly

interviewed in order to either compare, validate, or add to the perceptions of those who fill out surveys with no interview. This sample of Task Forces will be geographically and functionally selected so as to arrive at a representative sample.

The following list of performance measures, extracted from the Tennessee's first priority area of offender apprehension, has been used as the basis of this evaluation:

1. The degree to which cooperation and collaboration occur within each Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force
2. The degree to which cooperation and collaboration occur between the Task Force and local agencies, state agencies, and federal agencies
3. Number of agencies participating in the Task Force
4. Number of enforcement staff assigned to the Task Force
5. Information exchange within the Task Force member agencies
6. Number of case investigations initiated in the past year
7. Number of cases dropped in the past year
8. Number of convictions in the past year
9. Number and types of operations
10. Number of arrests and types of offenses
11. Amounts and types of drugs seized
12. Amount of fines and donations ordered
13. Excess military equipment acquired
14. Dollar amount of excess military equipment acquired
15. Equipment exchanged among Task Force member agencies

After each item is weighted, statistical calculations will be performed (consistent with calculations described in the aforementioned publication by Hatfield) to produce a variety of scores. These scores will be compared with other scores provided by members within the Task Force in order to determine reliability and will also be compared to scores calculated by other Tennessee State Task Force members for the sake of comparison. Both sets of scores will also be compared to those scores assigned by other criminal justice systems professionals who are not members of the Task Forces. These multiple comparisons will be analyzed and summarized in the final report to present a valid picture of Tennessee Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces.

In addition to administering the QPA instrument, the evaluation team will also test another instrument developed by the Social Science Research Center at the University of California at Fullerton. This self-assessment asks a series of questions about six elements of collaborative capacity to determine the extent of which the drug control efforts of multiple agencies have been integrated and coordinated. The CSU instrument is an opinion survey that seeks respondents' agreement or disagreement with numerous statements.

At the time of the preparation of this report, significant progress had been made in the initiation of this evaluation activity with 23 site visits to the Tennessee Task Forces being completed and a survey being developed to obtain information regarding education requirements for agents, length of time agents are undercover, man hours per Task Force, record keeping systems strengths and limitations, equipment strengths and limitations,

agency cooperation and benefits or problems with current Drug Task Force structures. Additionally, information is being obtained regarding the total number of Task Force arrests by drug, total statewide arrests by drug, age of arrestees, number of cases opened during designated reporting periods, number of cases closed during designated reporting periods, number of charges filed, number of charges dismissed, number of convictions, asset seizures, quantity of drugs destroyed, number of cannabis plants eradicated, number of personnel on task forces, number of agencies participating in arrests, the goals and objectives of each Task Force and their degree of success in meeting designated goals and objectives.

The following spreadsheet represents a condensed overview of funded program areas coupled with their intended goals and outcomes in addition to the methodology regarding evaluation processes.

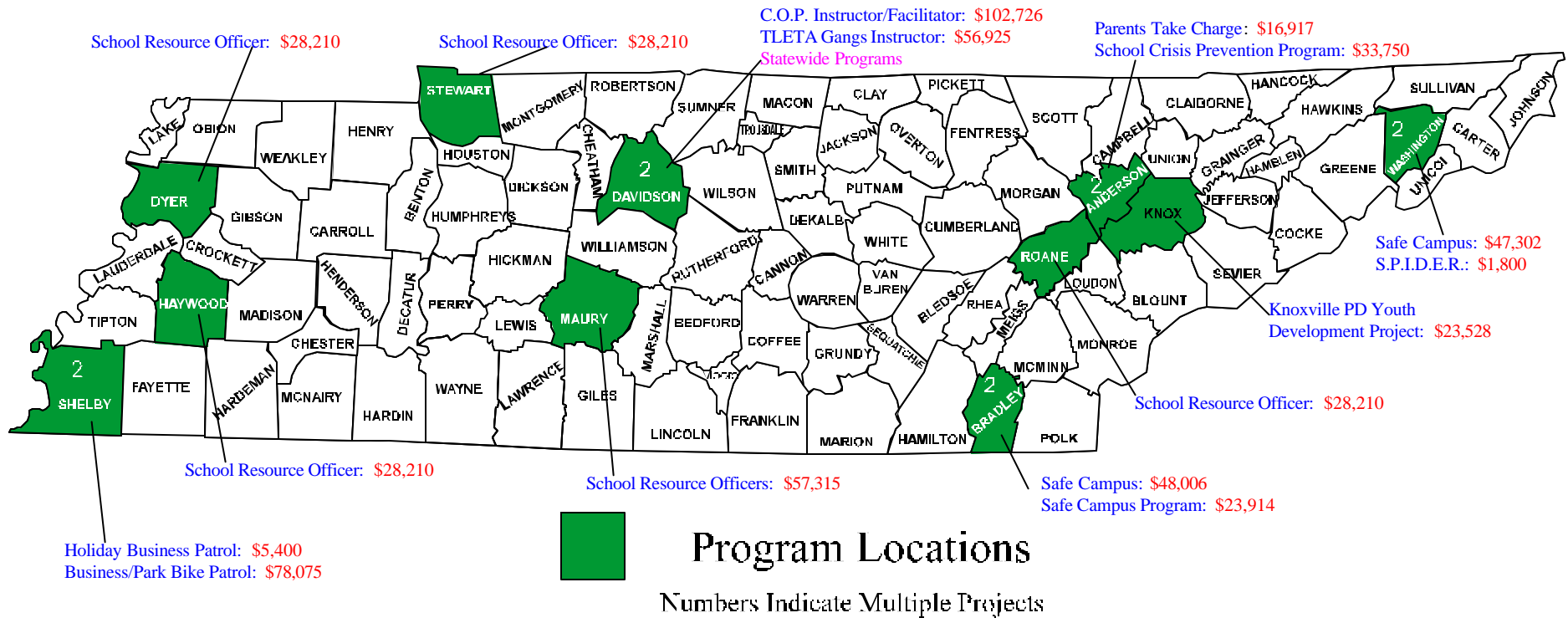
Byrne Program Summary/Outcome Grid

<i>Program Title</i>	<i># of Projects</i>	<i>Purpose Area</i>	<i>Evaluators</i>	<i>Intended Outcomes/ Goals</i>	<i>Evaluation Methodology</i>
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug & Violent Crime Task Forces	35	2	OCJP, Correction Counseling, Inc. Reports, Self Evaluation	Minimize violent crime and the use, production, and transportation of illegal drugs via integration of federal, state, and local drug enforcement agencies and prosecutors.	Semi-Annual Reports, Surveys, On- site monitoring, Annual Self Evaluation Reports
Correctional Treatment	9	11	OCJP, Self Evaluation	Reduce recidivism by treating adult and juvenile substance abusers	Semi-Annual Reports, Annual Self Evaluation Reports, On-site monitoring
Response to Gang Activity	6	24	OCJP	Facilitate law enforcement & prevention programs that relate to gangs or youth at risk of gang involvement. Reduce the incidences of arson, via prevention & control techniques..	Semi-Annual Reports, Annual Self Evaluation Reports, On-site monitoring
Domestic/Family Violence Training Programs	18	18	OCJP	Educate community in the area of domestic & family violence, including abuse of children & the elderly.	Semi-Annual Reports, Annual Self Evaluation Reports, On-site monitoring
Community Crime Prevention	17	4	OCJP	Reduce the incidence of crime in the community by supplementing the local law enforcement with additional officers and equipment.	Semi-Annual Reports, Annual Self Evaluation Reports, On-site monitoring
Criminal Justice Information System	6	15B	OCJP, TBI, Self Evaluation	Equip, collect, & submit, criminal history records to the TBI on a timely and accurate basis.	Semi-Annual Reports, Annual Self Evaluation Reports, TBI Statistics, On-site monitoring
Pre-Trial Service Delivery	12	10	OCJP	Expediting violent crime & drug cases by the use of attorneys specifically assigned to screen and prioritize adjudication efforts.	Semi-Annual Reports, Annual Self Evaluation Reports, On-site monitoring
Victim/Witness	3	14	OCJP	Provide support and assistance to witnesses and jurors experiencing stress or needing protection or assurance.	Semi-Annual Reports, Annual Self Evaluation Reports, On-site monitoring
Special Prosecution	7	10	OCJP	Expedite adjudication of violent crime and drug cases by facilitating the assignment of specialized prosecutors.	Semi-Annual Reports, Annual Self Evaluation Reports, On-site monitoring
Prison/Jail Industries	2	12	OCJP	Provide prison industry projects for the purpose of assisting the inmates to develop skills they can use upon release, which increases their potential to remain crime free.	Semi-Annual Reports, Annual Self Evaluation Reports
Total	115				

III

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS, PERFORMANCE MEASURES, EVALUATION METHODS AND EVALUATION RESULTS

Community Crime Prevention



Community Crime Prevention Program

With an upward spiral of crime in our communities and an alarming increase in the number of serious acts of aggression and violence being committed by adolescent and even pre-adolescent youth, it has become apparent that we must focus increasing amounts of our effort and resources in the area of grassroots prevention. Only through intervening very early in the lives of at risk youth and in empowering citizens to become more proactive in ensuring the safety of themselves and their communities will we be able to achieve a sustained reduction in criminal activities. The federal government has spearheaded the national focus on crime prevention and early intervention through enactment of the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Community Act of 1994, through implementation of the COPS Universal Hiring Program, and by way of various grants administered by the DOJ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Through implementation of Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities funds Tennessee established a School Safety Center in 1995. The School Safety Center provides training and technical assistance to local schools and communities in the areas of violence prevention and school safety. It works in partnership with the Tennessee Legal Community Foundation of the Tennessee Bar Association to provide conflict resolution and classroom management training to teams of elementary and middle school teachers and administrators. A total of 295 school teams have been trained to date using this model. Additionally, school/court/community partnership grants were established to support cooperative activity between schools, juvenile courts, and community-based youth service organizations. ASPIRE, a youth leadership program for a Safe and Drug

Free Tennessee was formed and approximately 80 small grants were provided to local school systems and law enforcement agencies for the provision of Drug Abuse Resistance Education in elementary exit grade classrooms.

Similarly, funds issued through the DOJ/COPS Universal Hiring Program have enabled many local school systems to fund School Resource Officer (SRO) positions when such assistance would otherwise have not been available. In total, Tennessee has added 1,959 additional officers through the COPS Universal Hiring Program, about 15% of who have been designated as School Resource Officers. During this fiscal year, 522 additional officers were funded through the COPS Program with \$36,073,093 utilizing federal funds.

The State of Tennessee this year provided additional support to its communities in their ability to secure COPS grants by allocating 7.5 million dollars in State funds for a new Safe Neighborhoods Grant. This grant, administered by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP), provides 10% of the 25% cash match required for communities to secure COPS grants available through the COPS Universal Hiring Program. Since enactment of the Safe Neighborhoods Grant in January 1998, Tennessee has awarded \$1,763,749 to local law enforcement agencies to apply to their required match for a COPS grant, with 72 officer positions being supplemented at a cost of \$628,882 during this fiscal year. Also during the past fiscal year, legislation was passed which specifically authorized the release of these funds to support the establishment of additional School Resource Officer positions.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) supported during this reporting period federal, state, and local community crime prevention efforts through allocation of \$608,498 dollars in Edward Byrne subawards issued to communities for seventeen (16) distinct crime prevention initiatives. These initiatives include eight (8) subgrants that fund a total of eleven (11) School Resource Officers for 7 school districts, four (4) youth diversion projects designed to divert at-risk children from engagement in criminal activities, two (2) subgrants to fund statewide gang training initiatives for law enforcement, and two (2) grants to fund increased police patrol in at-risk areas of a designated community. Finally, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) provided support this year that enabled the City of Knoxville to host a three-day Regional Bias and Hate Crimes Summit in Knoxville, Tennessee. The goal of this summit was to improve the quality of life in neighborhoods by educating law enforcement, prosecutors, and the community about the recognition, dynamics, investigation, victim assistance and prosecution of crimes motivated by bias and hate.

School Resource Officers, the community crime prevention initiative receiving the most funds this year, generally rotate their time and responsibility among a variety of elementary, middle, junior high, and high schools in the school district for which they are employed. In addition to creating a law enforcement presence within the schools, the School Resource Officers:

- Monitor a majority of school athletic and program functions
- Assist in the identification of at-risk students and make appropriate service referral recommendations

- Provide mentoring services for at-risk students who otherwise have few appropriate role models
- Meet with parents and school officials to discuss issues of common concern
- Provide classroom instruction on alcohol/drug resistance and driver safety issues
- Assist staff in handling potentially volatile confrontations with students.

Many School Resource Officers meet with community civic groups on issues related to school safety and violence, and one School Resource Officer assisted the school system in obtaining a \$160,000 grant for campus security devices. Another School Resource Officer established a Criminal Justice Academy within the high school for students interested in pursuing a law enforcement career, formed Drug-free school zones around the school campuses, and formed partnerships with local businesses and industries.



In Washington County, in Upper East Tennessee, the School Resource Officer was instrumental in the development and analysis of a Student Safety Survey distributed to students in Indian Middle Trail School. This survey, completed anonymously by the student body, inquired about safety issues students had encountered on the school bus, in the hallway/classroom, in the cafeteria and in the restrooms. Additionally, information

was obtained regarding weapons, drugs and sexually explicit materials to which children may have been exposed in the school environment. In Haywood County, in West Tennessee, students also completed a School Safety/School Resource Officer questionnaire to help determine the effectiveness of the school safety program and propose any modifications in the program that would render it even more useful. The Johnson City Bureau of Police distributed a classroom evaluation form to students receiving instruction from officers funded through the School Resource Officer program. This evaluation was designed to assess the effectiveness and impact of targeted instruction on meeting student needs.

To augment the efforts of the School Resource Officer Program, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) funded this year four youth diversion projects. These projects include the "Students and Police on the Internet for Drug Education and Resistance" (S.P.I.D.E.R.) project in Washington County, the Anderson County School System "Crisis Prevention Program", the Knoxville Police Department "Youth Project", and the "Parents Take Charge Project" in Anderson County.



The S.P.I.D.E.R. (Students and Police on the Internet for Drug Education and Resistance) project, funded through an Edward Byrne subaward in 1996, was designed to address youth violence, drug abuse, delinquency, and the use of gateway substances such as cigarettes and alcohol through capitalizing on the increasing exposure of school children to computer technology. Through this project and its attendant outreach activities

students receive positive influence from police officers and are afforded the opportunity to share their thoughts, concerns, and opinions about drugs and the drug culture. The S.P.I.D.E.R. web page welcomes contact with students via e-mail. Police Community Relations Officers, DARE, and School Resource Officers respond to children's comments and queries. This year, the web site received 16,726 site visits as well as 612 contacts from children via e-mail. A video tape loaner library was also established for the use of parents, teachers, and students. An essay/art contest was sponsored for the elementary school grade children wherein the children were asked to respond to the question "what advice would you give to a friend who is considering using illegal drugs?" Winners were chosen from each grade level and donated prizes were awarded for the best entries. This project has been so successful that it was featured at the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) Conference this year as an exemplary project and has since been placed on the CALEA web site in the Clients Only section.

The Anderson County School System initiated a Crisis/Crime Prevention Program this year through an Edward Byrne subaward. This project funds a crisis counselor to be shared by 2 high schools in Anderson County. The counselor is responsible for conducting assessments, making service referrals, clinical consultation with at-risk students, conducting consultations with families and school staff, conducting workshops for students, families and staff and performing other crisis prevention, intervention and post intervention services.

The Knoxville Police Youth Project consists of three components designed to address the needs of at-risk students in twelve Knox County high schools. The first component consists of youth councils appointed from each school to discuss the consequences of negative actions and how these consequences play a major role in student dealings with authority and police. The second component consists of youth advisory boards whose function includes the administration of several mini-grants distributed to youth service organizations, and the third component consists of a youth academy, a summer program designed to teach community building, creating win-win situations, addressing current teen issues, and establishing realistic goal setting.



The fourth youth diversion project, the Parents Take Charge Program involves the use of trained facilitators who instruct parents using the “Parent to Parent” model, a video-based parent education program developed by the National Parents’ Resource Institute

for Drug Education Inc. (PRIDE). The program provides parents the skills, knowledge, attitudes and abilities necessary to get their own children into adulthood without alcohol, tobacco and drug use, and empowers them to become more proactive in their parenting responsibilities. Over 200 parents have been trained this year through the Parents Take Charge Project.

Three Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) instructors funded through two Edward Byrne subawards provided seminars of eight to thirty-two hours in length this year to various law enforcement officers on community crime prevention initiatives, domestic violence and gang resistance and intervention strategies. Community oriented prevention instruction focused on how to obtain resources to activate community-crime prevention programs, how to explain the various types of programs and establish program demonstrations. Regional seminars were provided on criminal investigations, narcotics and interrogation techniques so that officers could solve problems in their own jurisdictions.

Additionally, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) issued two subawards to the City of Bartlett near Memphis, Tennessee to provide increased police security in high risk areas of the city and in shopping areas during seasons that are at high risk for incidents of assault, rape, burglary and vandalism to occur.

The final subaward issued in the program area of community crime prevention was to the City of Knoxville. This subaward enabled the city to host a three-day regional "Bias and Hate Crimes Summit". The Summit, attended by 229 law enforcement personnel,

prosecutors and providers of victims assistance provided training to law enforcement agencies and victim advocates in the dynamics, investigation, and prosecution of crimes motivated by bias or hate.

Goals, Objectives, and Activities

Tennessee established as its primary goal for the community crime prevention program the improvement of the quality of life in neighborhoods by assisting citizens in organizing their neighborhoods to prevent and control crime.

Objectives supporting this goal include increased community access to police, increased crime suppression efforts in targeted communities to weed out violent crimes, increasing community awareness and access to educational, social, and crime prevention programs, and increasing awareness of juvenile issues in relation to community based activities.

Activities consistent with this goal and objectives were to enlist the aid of residents in reporting suspected illegal activities, provide non-routine random patrols, provide community police substations where indicated, conduct community organizational activities, conduct surveys of targeted areas, and increase financial and administrative support for School Resource Officers.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

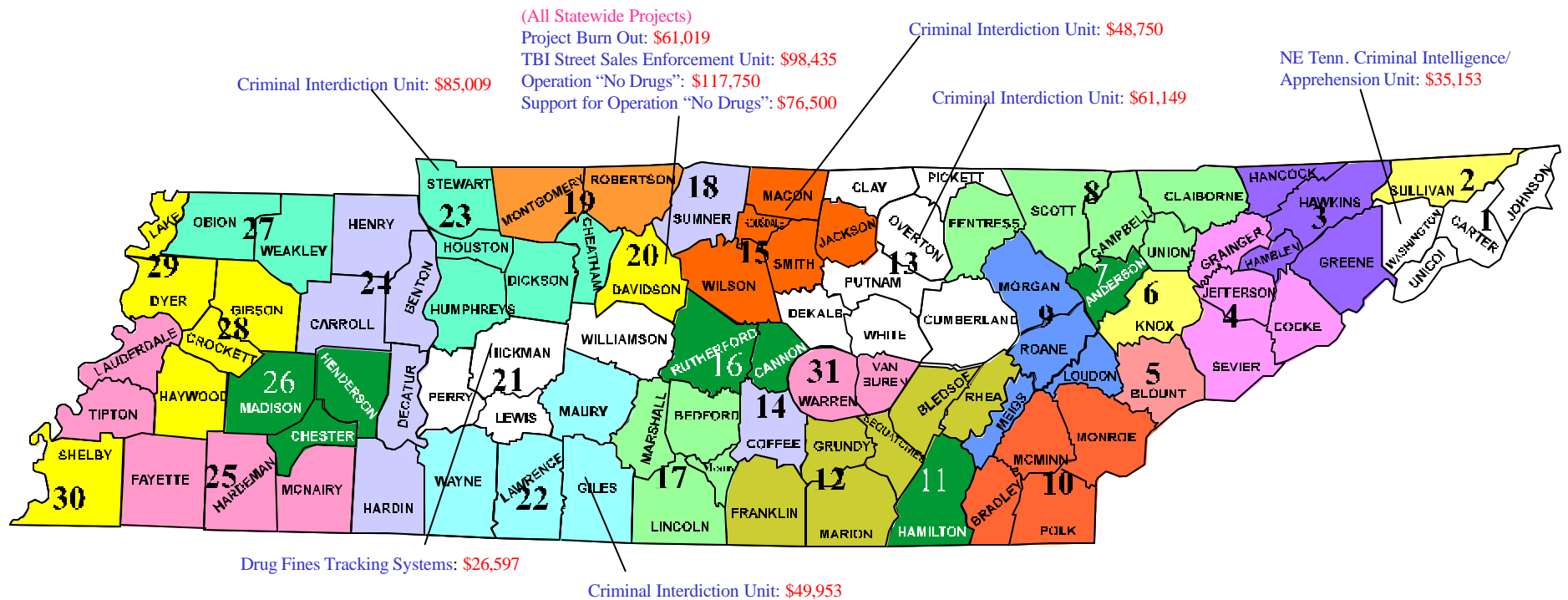
Performance measures indicating attainment of the above objectives included increasing by 25% the number of officers assigned to low-income, densely populated housing projects, a 20% decrease in crime for areas receiving additional police assistance, an

increase in the arrest and prosecution of suspected criminals, and an increase in the number of School Resource Officers in targeted school districts.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

With the unique types of projects funded in the area of community crime prevention this year, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs met or neared its goals in this program area, with most resources being focused in the area of School Resource Officers and youth diversion projects. Available data does indicate a decrease of around 20% in assaults and vandalism occurring on school property where school resource officers were located, and the community in which additional patrol officers were targeted evidenced a similar decline. The impact of youth diversion projects per se is difficult to access as data is currently unavailable regarding the long-term criminal involvement of youth who have been involved with Byrne funded diversion projects.

Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Force Program



(4)



Judicial Districts without Task Forces

OCJP funds 25 Judicial District Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces and 10 additional projects which support the state's drug and violent crime efforts.

* Judicial Districts 28, 29 & 30 have combined to create 1 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug & Violent Crime Task Force.

Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Force Program

The possession, manufacture, and sale of illegal drugs continue to exert a negative impact on Tennessee's rural, suburban and urban communities. The drug problem has enhanced violent crime activity, contributed to an increase in homicides, assaults, and rapes, and has often involved the use of firearms in violent confrontations as drug traffickers conduct their illegal activities.

Tennessee has launched an extensive campaign to reduce the infiltration of illegal drugs in the state through the establishment of 25 Multi-Jurisdictional Judicial District Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces that are specifically designed to locate and eradicate illegal drugs and prosecute those involved in the possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of illegal substances. Additionally, OCJP funded 5 projects to enhance the operation of existing Multi-Jurisdictional Judicial District Task Force initiatives, 3 projects to address statewide highway interdiction or undercover drug operations, one project to support a special arson investigation unit, and an additional grant to provide software to link statewide criminal intelligence information.





Over three million dollars from Tennessee's Edward Byrne grant allocation funds an extensive Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force initiative with supporting projects that enables all but 4 judicial districts within the state to have specially trained Multi-Jurisdictional units devoted to this cause.

The majority of the funds are appropriated to cover the operational expenses of Task Forces, with additional funds being allocated for confidential funds or "buy money", specialized training, and specialized equipment needs. Like funds allocated to the Victim/Witness Program, Multi-Jurisdictional Judicial Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces are funded on an ongoing basis and are not time-limited. This ability to renew these grants on an ongoing basis is critical to providing the financial support necessary for these specially designed forces to continue implementation of these vital activities.

The Drug Task Forces funded through Tennessee's Byrne Grant program have sought to halt the problem of illegal drugs by focusing on their source, identifying the manufacturers of methamphetamine, dismantling their laboratories and prosecuting these offenders in federal court. Additionally, marijuana plants are being identified and eradicated at a high rate in Tennessee. The Task Forces also attack the drug problem through highway interdiction. In addition to the five interdiction projects supporting the

Judicial District Task Forces one of the State-directed Task Force projects concentrates on the many interstates which bisect Tennessee. Judicial District Task Forces work both the interstates and secondary highways. The interdiction aspect of the Task Forces disrupts the flow of illegal drugs and enables the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces to develop leads to mid and upper level dealers who are responsible for major drug distribution rings within the state.

The Drug Task Forces concentrate most of their efforts on mid to upper level dealers but acknowledge the need to work the street dealers in order to gather intelligence and ensure arrest of mid level dealers. Many of the dealers prosecuted this year have been prosecuted in federal court with the help of Drug Task Forces. For example, the 17th Judicial District Task Force was successful this year in securing federal indictments on 25 defendants. In developing these cases, the Task Force worked collaboratively with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), and the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

The vast majority of Tennessee's Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces conducted Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Board meetings on a quarterly basis this year, with some boards meeting on a more frequent basis. Nearly all Task Forces surveyed to date report crack cocaine and methamphetamine as the top drugs of choice in their areas.

In addition to the 25 Multi-Jurisdictional District Drug Task Forces, the statewide Task Forces, and the Task Force projects that support the Judicial District Task Forces, one

(1) violent crime task force project was funded this year. This subaward involved equipping and introducing technology to investigators assigned to the Bomb and Arson Section within the State Fire Marshal's Office which is a Division of the Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance. Using departmental funds, 10 laptop computers were purchased prior to the grant award and issued to approximately one-half of the arson investigators assigned throughout the state. The issuance of an Edward Byrne subaward enabled the department to purchase an additional 12 laptops, thus providing a computer for every arson investigator assigned throughout the state. In tandem with supplying the laptops, templates are in the final stages of development that will allow investigators to have immediate access to virtually all criminal investigative/administrative forms from the crime scene being investigated. The



equipment has already begun to reduce the administrative time of investigators allowing a greater portion of the work week to be devoted to pursuing leads on criminal cases. Additionally, with the delivery of a Special Response Vehicle (SRV) provided through

the Edward Byrne subaward, capability is now available to deploy to a wide variety of situations, including scenes of greater magnitude, and to utilize equipment tools, generators, lights, communications equipment and other items never before imaginable.

A Special Operations Response Team (S.O.R.T) has been assembled through the grant to combine state-of-the art equipment with a highly trained squad of investigators to address the incidents that demand deployment of such resources.

As stated earlier in this report, one of the major accomplishments this year in this program area was the initiation of a formal evaluation to measure the effectiveness of the Multi-Jurisdictional Judicial District Task Forces and establish a baseline of measurement for future evaluations in the State of Tennessee. This 24-month evaluation, made possible by a separate grant award issued through the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program to OCJP, will establish a baseline of measurement for future evaluations and distinguish between projects that attain a high degree of success and those that attain a lesser degree of success. The evaluation will also determine the extent to which the drug control efforts of multiple agencies have been integrated and coordinated.

At the time of the preparation of this report, significant progress had been made in the initiation of this evaluation activity with 23 site visits to the Judicial District Task Forces being completed and a survey being developed to obtain information regarding educational requirements for agents, length of time agents are undercover, man hours per Task Force, record keeping systems strengths and limitations, equipment strengths and limitations, agency cooperation and benefits or problems with current Drug Task Force

structures. Additionally, information is being obtained regarding the total number of Judicial District Task Force arrests by drug, total statewide arrests by drug, age of arrestees, number of cases opened during designated reporting periods, number of cases closed during designated reporting periods, number of charges filed, number of charges dismissed, number of convictions, asset seizures, quantity of drugs destroyed, number of cannabis plants eradicated, number of personnel on task forces, number of agencies participating in arrests, the goals and objectives of each Task Force and their degree of success in meeting designated goals and objectives.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

Tennessee established as its goal in the program area of Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces to enhance, through jointly controlled operations, the ability of federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies to remove specifically targeted mid and upper level narcotics trafficking conspiracies and offenders through investigation, arrest, prosecution, and conviction.

Objectives supporting this goal include the reduction of factional and duplicative investigations and prosecutions in drug related offenses, an increase in investigation, prosecution, and conviction of major narcotics offenders, the identification of major drug sources and trends, an increase in drug arrests and seizures, and participation of Judicial District Task Forces in the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS).

Activities consistent with this goal and objective include the continuance of existing Judicial District Drug Task Force operations, working as one agency within the

individual district to develop and implement a strategy to set up an intelligence system that would infiltrate illegal drug trafficking offenders and organizations, the identification of major drug sources and trends, the proactive arrest of offenders in a timely manner, the seizure of assets involved in drug trafficking, and obtaining TIBRS software and training from the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI).

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Performance measures indicating attainment of the above referenced goal and objectives include:

- The number of agencies participating in Task Force operations
- The number of enforcement staff assigned
- The cooperation and information exchange between law enforcement agencies
- The number of case investigations initiated
- The number of cases dropped
- The number of convictions
- The number of arrests and type of offense
- The amount of fine and donations ordered
- The verification of routine reporting

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Multi-Jurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces have been successful in achieving their designated goals and objectives. Based on information received from Task Force Semi-Annual Reports, a combination of interdiction efforts undertaken by

Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) and Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP), the following seizures occurred this year:

- 3,488 grams of crack cocaine
- 18,872 grams of methamphetamine
- 1,284 grams of other illegal substances, plus the
- Destruction of 25,372 marijuana plants

A combined total of \$5,631,825 in program income was generated from asset forfeitures and seizures, and 3,111 convictions on drug offenses resulted from Task Force initiatives.

Response to Gang Activity Program



Response to Gang Activity Program

In Tennessee, as with other states across the nation, gang activities have created hazardous conditions contributing to incidents of aggravated assault, rape, and homicide. Substance abuse is prevalent among gang members and often exacerbates, or contributes to, involvement in illegal activities.

Tennessee has taken a proactive approach in dealing with the problem of gang activity through implementation of several targeted initiatives. These initiatives include the development of a unified system of identifying and tracking gang activity, the establishment of regional monthly intelligence sharing meetings, the establishment of the Tennessee Gang Investigators Association and the co-sponsorship of a National Gang Conference. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) has utilized collaborative funding from Edward Byrne and Local Law Enforcement Block (LLEBG) Grants to continue prevention initiatives designed to divert young children away from gang involvement, to establish a statewide database of known gangs and their locations, and to continue training of law enforcement personnel regarding gang characteristics, activities, and intervention strategies.

In 1997, the Tennessee Legislature established within the Criminal Investigation Division of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI), a Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU). This unit was to be responsible, through the Automated Criminal Intelligence System of Tennessee (ACIST), as well as through criminal investigators assigned to each of the bureau's four regional offices, to gather and maintain criminal intelligence on gang

activity. Information collected was to be compiled and statistically analyzed for dissemination through the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the bureau's annual report.



Consistent with this directive, the TBI Criminal Intelligence Unit created a survey to assess criminal street gangs in Tennessee. The survey was sent to all Sheriff and Police

Departments within the State. The resultant information was compiled and analyzed to produce the Statewide Survey of Criminal Street Gangs in Tennessee.

This document, produced by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, was made possible in part through the efforts of staff funded by LLEBG and Edward Byrne grants. A total of five staff positions funded through the LLEBG and Byrne grants, were designated to be responsible for collecting and compiling exhaustive information on gang activities from Tennessee's 95 counties. This information included:

- The name of any known gangs
- Gang location
- The year the gang was first identified
- The number of members in the gang
- The ethnicity of the gang
- Known criminal activities in which the gang is involved
- How the gangs support themselves financially
- The symbols and logos of the gangs
- Any identifying tattoos or colors
- Graffiti and drugs associated with the gangs

The report was initially distributed to local law enforcement personnel in March 1998 and has already proven to be a valuable asset in identifying and tracking gang trends and activities.

The Office of Criminal Justice Program (OCJP) also issued one subgrant to the Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP) for ongoing training to be provided to officers already certified as trainers for the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program.

This training will enable the officers to maintain their certifications and continue their outreach activities in local community's classrooms. Additionally, a Byrne grant awarded to the Knoxville Gang Task Force (GTF) funded staff who were involved in anti-gang intervention activities with over 800 students identified as being at high risk for involvement in gang activity.

Training to law enforcement officers relative to the gang culture has been provided to law enforcement personnel through a subgrant issued to the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy that funds an instructor dedicated to training officers in the area of gang activity, through the grant issued to the Knoxville Gang Task Force which delivered regional training to 60 law enforcement officers from Middle and East Tennessee, and through regional training efforts enacted by the Bristol Tennessee Police Department. The Bristol Tennessee Police Department was further awarded funds for the development of a local computerized data system to identify and track gang members. The utilization of this information system is a component in the newly devised document entitled Reducing Gang Activity in Bristol, Tennessee, a Strategic Plan developed by the Bristol Tennessee Police Department.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

Tennessee established as its primary goal in this program area the education of young children on the dangers of gang activities and associations, the enhancement of self-concept and decision-making skills in young children, and the provision of positive alternative activities in which children may engage. An objective supporting this alternative was to develop and/or implement a statewide gang prevention initiative for

presentation to young children. Activities consistent with this goal and objective included securing materials on the G.R.E.A.T. program, reviewing the program model, implementing regional prevention initiatives, and replicating successful models.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Performance measures indicating attainment of the above referenced goals and objectives included assessing the numbers of agencies participating in the prevention/education program, assessing the numbers of children educated in gang prevention strategies, and assessing the number of children known to have received gang resistance training but were subsequently known to have become involved with gang activity.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

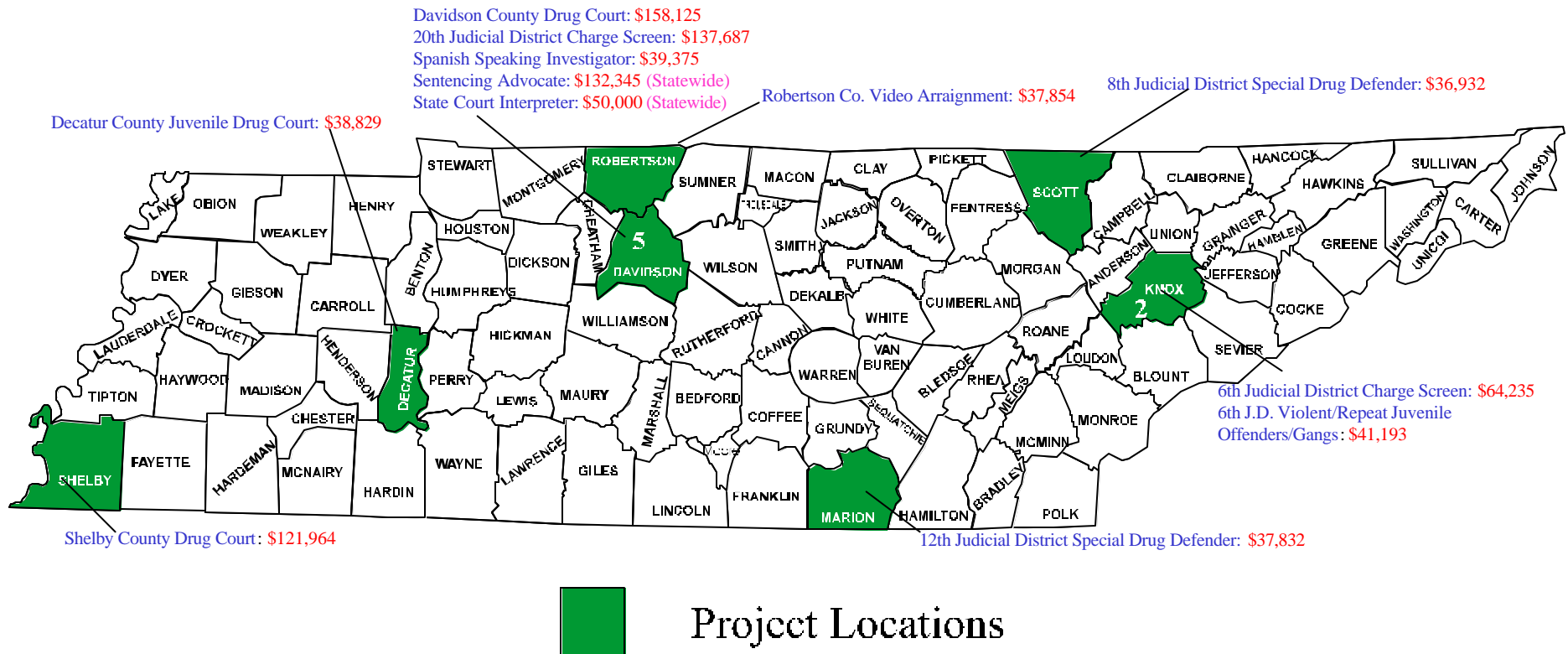
As the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) explored project models and efforts in the area of gang resistance, it became clear that prevention initiatives were critical to controlling gang activity but were only one component in a complex network of initiatives required for successful intervention to occur. Other critical components included access to a comprehensive database capable of identifying and tracking gang activity on a statewide basis and the continued education of law enforcement personnel on gang intervention strategies. The OCJP therefore expanded its original goal in this program area to incorporate these additional key components.

The goals and objectives identified in this program area were not only met, but were exceeded this fiscal year with over 800 students being provided anti-gang presentations, and the continued implementation and expansion of the G.R.E.A.T. model across the

state. Additionally, specialized gang intervention training was provided to over 1500 law enforcement personnel and a comprehensive database of gang activities has been developed and maintained. The OCJP has found it difficult to effectively track those students who have received gang resistance training to ascertain if they later became affiliated with gang activity. We are exploring methods of accomplishing this performance measure.

Tennessee will continue its focus on this program area during the upcoming fiscal year and will encourage the solicitation of additional innovative approaches to gang prevention and intervention.

Pre-Trial Service Delivery Program



Pre-Trial Service Delivery Program

As public awareness has increased and community partnerships have formed, there has been an encouraging rise in the number of reported incidents of drug sales/use, violent crimes, and other criminal activities. A local result of increased reporting and investigation has been that the court systems have become overloaded with the large volume of cases. Programs are needed to divert less serious offenders into appropriate resources prior to trial in order that more serious cases can be prosecuted through the complete court hearing process.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP), in response to this need, has initiated a multi-faceted approach to pre-trial service intervention that includes several distinct components. One component (3 projects) enhances the effectiveness of the role of the Public Defender's Office through the addition of public defenders to handle specialized cases or through utilization of specially trained sentencing advocates. Another component involves the allocation of funds for two "charge screen" projects designed to channel citizen complaints into appropriate resources for resolution without full court hearing processes. A third component involves the support of four (4) specialized Drug Courts that are designed to offer treatment and intervention services to non-violent felony and/or misdemeanor offenders. The remaining component provides specialized support services such as foreign language interpreters or video arraignment equipment to four (4) additional courts that enable them to administer their functions more effectively, equitably, and efficiently.

Special public defenders funded last year in the 12th and 8th Judicial Districts provided specialized defense services for individuals accused of drug related crimes and facilitated movement of these cases through General Sessions or Circuit Courts. Working in collaboration with Special Drug Prosecutors (also funded through Edward Byrne subawards) in the 12th and 8th Judicial Districts, these individuals ensured the availability of prosecution, defense services, and other court services to reduce the backlog of cases so that justice could be served more swiftly and fairly. The Sentencing Advocate Demonstration Project funded during this reporting period established sentencing specialists in five (5) public defender offices to work with clients and offer the courts a meaningful option between prison and probation by developing individual sentencing plans for offenders that are intended to be both punitive and rehabilitative. Over 300 clients have been served by the Sentencing Advocate Demonstration Project this year, with a total of over 18,000 days of incarceration in a state facility being avoided, and over 10,000 days in county facilities avoided.

Specially trained Assistant District Attorneys in Tennessee's two charge screen initiatives reviewed all felony and/or non-traffic misdemeanor warrants issued by law enforcement officers to ensure that facts were legally sufficient and that charges were correctly stated in terms of Tennessee statutes. Additionally, intake mediation workers worked with citizens who wished to take out a warrant to determine probable cause before seeking the warrant, advised complainants of various referral options that were more appropriate than a warrant, and effectively screened those seeking a warrant so that only those charges which were sufficient were obtained. Also workers were assigned to facilitate or coordinate services through volunteer mediators when cases were amenable to mediation.

Since initiation of the 20th Judicial Charge Screen Project in January 1998, 6,696 citizen complaints have been presented for a warrant screening. Of that number, only 28.9% of the complaints have resulted in a criminal warrant being issued. Further, 17.4% of the complaints have been diverted to mediation, eliminating the need for a criminal warrant. A total of 3,712 charges or 53.8% were declined for prosecution because of insufficient evidence, lack of witness information, mutual responsibility or other reasons. As a result, 4,899 complaints were kept out of the criminal justice system.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) provided supplemental funds this year to four Drug Courts in the following counties: Davidson, Decatur, Shelby, and Blount. The Davidson County Drug Court remains a prototype of a successful, well-planned collaborative funding effort. The Davidson County Drug Court secured administrative and some operational funds this year through a federal Drug Court Implementation Grant issued by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) provided complementary funding to the Drug Court by allocating an Edward Byrne Memorial subgrant for the provision of outpatient and aftercare services. A Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) subgrant, also awarded to the Drug Court by OCJP, funded a long-term residential component for male and female clients. Finally, Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) funds were used to pay for facility maintenance, equipment and personnel that are not covered by RSAT, Byrne or Drug Court Implementation awards.

Similarly Drug Courts in Blount and Shelby Counties combined Edward Byrne subawards with federal Drug Court Implementation grants to fund a comprehensive

system of substance abuse intervention that included assessment, outpatient, residential, and aftercare services. The Edward Byrne Grant provided the sole source of funding for the Decatur County Drug Court, the State's only Juvenile Drug Court Program. An Edward Byrne subaward enabled this rural county to provide limited assessment, inpatient, outpatient, and aftercare services to the juvenile population in need of substance abuse treatment.

A video arraignment project funded in Robertson County (Middle Tennessee) through an Edward Byrne subaward enabled the county to conduct arraignments without the associated problems of transportation, security, and manpower. Prior to implementation of this project, arraignment in each of the detention facilities required .25 hours of 4 correctional officers' time for 43 hours per month or 516 hours per year. The resultant annual cost to the county was \$21,238 for the Criminal Court and \$53,416 for the General Sessions Court. Since installation of the video arraignment equipment, the required legal process has been implemented more efficiently and expeditiously with only a fraction of the cost previously required of the county.

Two foreign language interpreter subgrants issued this year, one to the Metropolitan Davidson County Public Defender's Office and a second to the Administrative Office of the Courts, enabled the court system to address the specialized needs of non-English speaking clients. The subaward issued to the Administrative Office of the Courts established a program to certify and coordinate interpreters for the state court system. The Administrative Office of Courts, working in conjunction with the Tennessee Foreign Language Institute (TFLI), established through this project, planned workshops to train

individuals who wish to become foreign language interpreters for the court system. Workshops were designed to cover such topics as skills practice, ethical considerations, basic court and legal procedural issues and terminology, and certification testing information and preparation. Ultimately this project will develop a test of certification for court interpreters.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

Tennessee established as its primary goal in the Pre-Trial Services Delivery Program to enable the court system to function more efficiently in the processing of referred cases. An objective supporting this goal was to provide resources to the public defenders and prosecutors that will allow for less serious offenders to be diverted from the court system into immediate rehabilitation services. Consistent with this goal and objective, a designated activity was to increase by 25% the number of pre-trial service projects available in judicial districts.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Performance measures indicating attainment of the above designated goal and objective were to increase by 25% the number of offenders entering newly organized diversion programs and decreasing by 25% the numbers of individuals and length of time individuals were placed on court dockets.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) has exceeded its designated goals and objectives in this area. Through the collaborative funding of various initiatives, the

number of pre-trial service projects has increased by around 36%. The number of individuals entering newly organized diversion programs has increased by about 29%, and the number of individuals on court dockets has decreased by approximately 18%.

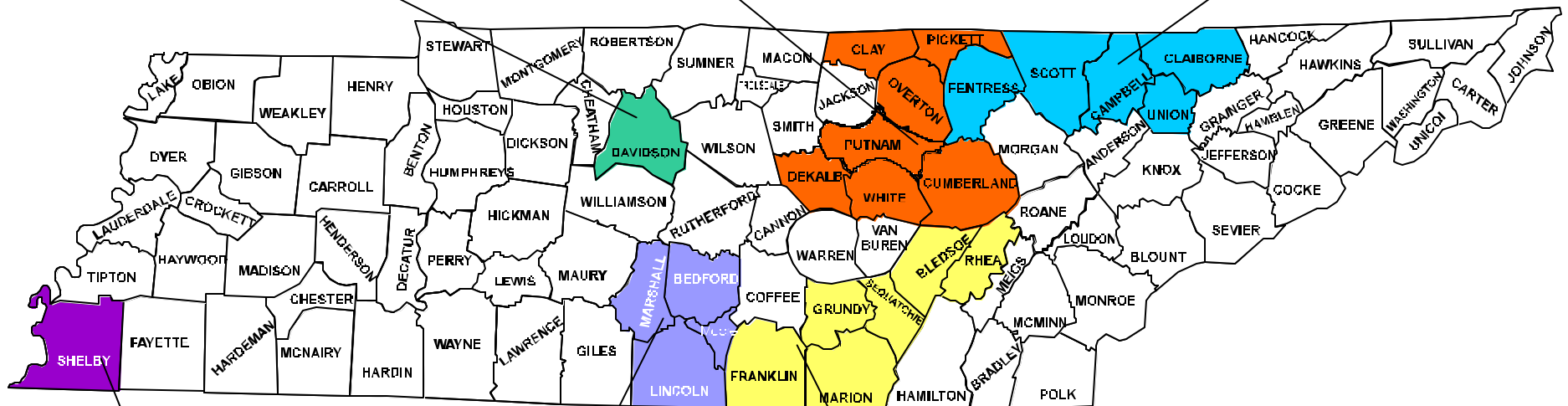
Special Prosecution Program

FAITH Family Abuse Intervention Team for Humanity(1): \$56,250

FAITH Family Abuse Intervention Team for Humanity(2): \$60,975

Family Violence Child Intervention Team: \$33,937

Special Drug Prosecutor: \$62,400



MCAC Team Project: \$30,203

District Attorney Domestic Violence Team: \$58,950

Special Narcotics Prosecutor: \$47,700

Special Prosecution Program

The development of specialized investigative techniques, better education of law enforcement staff, and the addition of officers trained in specific areas of crime intervention have expanded and greatly improved the operation of the criminal justice system. A record number of felony, misdemeanor, and domestic violence cases are being reported to, and investigated by, law enforcement personnel annually. The result has been a substantial increase in the volume of cases that must be processed through the judicial system, necessitating the employment of additional prosecuting attorneys to facilitate the appropriate and expedient disposition of these cases. To address the need for additional support in this area the Office of Criminal Justice programs established the program area of Special Prosecution.

The Special Prosecution Program provides funding for the provision, training, and support of prosecutors whose work is dedicated to the prosecution of defendants implicated in child abuse, domestic violence cases, or drug possession/distribution/cultivation. Prosecutors funded through this program attend specialized training and workshops designed to improve their knowledge in assigned areas. They oversee all child and domestic violence cases, and most drug and violent crime cases coming into their respective criminal courts. Some prosecutors also handle misdemeanors coming before the General Sessions and Criminal Courts in their areas. At all levels of the justice process, other assistant prosecutors provide assistance in case resolution through the direction of the lead prosecutor. Vertical prosecution of

child/domestic violence abuse and drug-related cases ensures strict, consistent prosecution thereby increasing conviction rates and appropriate sentencing.

During the past fiscal year, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) funded in the area of Special Prosecution Programs seven (7) projects. Two of these projects funded special prosecutors in the 8th and 12th Judicial Districts. A special narcotics prosecutor assigned to the 12th Judicial District was responsible for the prosecution of all narcotics offenders with a special emphasis being placed on organized drug offenders. In the 8th Judicial District, a special drug prosecutor was employed to prosecute all drug cases in the district at the Grand Jury and Criminal Court levels.

In Davidson County, (20th Judicial District) a family advocate was employed through an Edward Byrne subaward to work in conjunction with the Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit. This unit works collaboratively with various components in the criminal justice system to conduct initial arrests, acquire pertinent information regarding assaults and alert prosecutors to any special or complicating factors. Additionally, the unit addresses the safety issues of victims, provides court information and advocacy, crisis intervention services, and assists with referrals.

In the 13th Judicial District, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) issued an Edward Byrne subaward for two Assistant District Attorneys, a court advocate, and a secretary to work together as part of a domestic violence team. The court advocate assigned to this grant provides legal assistance to domestic violence victims through the

process of acquiring and enforcing civil orders of protection, while Assistant District Attorneys prosecute domestic violence, child abuse and sexual assault cases.

Additionally, in the 30th Judicial District, OCJP issued an Edward Byrne subaward to fund an investigator who functions as part of a Child Investigative Protective Team (CPIT). This individual assists in the investigation and successful prosecution of child sexual and severe physical abuse cases.

Finally, in the 17th Judicial District, an Assistant District Attorney was employed through an Edward Byrne subaward to handle domestic violence, child abuse and sexual assault cases in the four-county district.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) established as its goal for the Special Prosecution Program to improve the criminal justice system's response to child abuse, domestic violence and drugs/violent crime through immediate intervention, early case preparation, vertical prosecution, and specialized training which will support prosecutions. An objective supporting this goal was that local law enforcement agencies, courts, District Attorneys General offices, along with existing data would be used to evaluate the judicial districts in greatest needs of specialized prosecutors. Consistent with this goal and objective, project activities included the negotiation and funding of as many relevant individual projects as practicable, employing through grant-funded projects specialized prosecutors and support staff in the areas identified above and ensuring the provision of appropriate training activities.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Performance measures indicating attainment of the above referenced goals and objectives included increasing by 50% the number of special prosecutors to be employed by 1997, an increase of at least 25% in the number of special case crime warrants and convictions, a 25% decrease in the time required for case disposition, and at least a 25% increase in training workshops to be provided.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

With the implementation of seven projects in the area of Special Prosecution Programs to address the needs of six Judicial Districts, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs achieved its goals and objectives for this program.

discard

Correctional Treatment Program

The increase in the reporting, investigation and prosecution of all types of crime has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of individuals incarcerated in prisons and jails. Many incarcerated offenders evidence a sustained history of substance abuse that has been a precipitating or exacerbating factor in their engagement in criminal behavior. Without the provision of effective substance abuse treatment services, these offenders will resume their drug or alcohol abuse upon release from incarceration and recidivism will likely result. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs has sought to develop a continuum of substance abuse treatment services for the offender population through a combination of projects funded by the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) and Edward Byrne Memorial Grants.

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Grant, administered by the Corrections Program Office (CPO), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), provides for residential substance abuse treatment of six to twelve months in duration for the offender population. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) currently has four (4) projects funded through the RSAT grant; one project located at the Tennessee Prison for Women, one project located in the Washington County Jail, and two projects located respectively in Shelby County and Davidson County Community Corrections. The OCJP has used Edward Byrne subawards to provide non-residential, outpatient counseling or drug testing services for the offenders in some of the same geographic locations where the RSAT projects are funded, thereby helping to ensure an effective continuum of

substance abuse treatment programming. During this fiscal year, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) funded nine (9) treatment projects, 7 of which were specifically designed to address substance abuse treatment or assessment needs of incarcerated individuals.

The Starting Point Project, the Women's Center Project, and the Mentally Ill Chemical Abuser Project were funded by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) in partnership with the Office Of the Public Defender, Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County. The Starting Point Project is designed as an eight-week outpatient substance abuse education/treatment program for men incarcerated in downtown Nashville detention facilities. This project links with other initiatives in the Metropolitan Davidson County Sheriff's Office to provide ongoing aftercare and substance abuse counseling services for the men during and after incarceration.

The Women's Center Project is a three-phase outpatient treatment program lasting two years in duration. It provides services to female offenders involved in criminal activities, a component of which often involves participation in prostitution as a means of financing long-term drug addictions. A total of 50 women have completed the Women's Center intensive treatment program since the project's inception and 32 remain in aftercare status. Of the 32 ladies on aftercare status, 23 work full-time and live on their own. Two are homemakers, one is about to complete her Bachelor's Degree, and one is disabled. Additionally, 5 women have taken courses to work toward a college degree. Only 10 of the women who completed the intensive therapy portion of the treatment program returned to jail, and none of them completed aftercare supervision.

The third project, the Mentally Ill Chemical Abuser Program, employs a licensed clinical social worker. It is this person's responsibility to assist in the development of specialized treatment plans for dual diagnosed offenders that will enable them to function successfully in the community without the need for incarceration or extensive involvement in the judicial processing system. These three projects combined have provided substance abuse intervention services to over 120 offenders this year and have enabled many individuals to resume healthy, productive lives.

Also funded in Davidson County is The Day Reporting Center, an innovative project initiated through an Edward Byrne subaward issued to the Davidson County Sheriff's Office. This three-phase project provides the criminal justice community with an alternative to incarceration for selected non-violent, misdemeanor offenders through strict community supervision and structured reintegration services. It includes intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment services, cognitive re-education or restructuring techniques, random drug screens and curfew calls, case management, community service work, GED/literary education, employment counseling, and psychiatric consultation as indicated by need. The project also links with various community resources to ensure the effective long-term re-integration of the offender into the community. For example, the facility is working with the Nashville Career Advancement Center, a division of Middle Tennessee Career Center, to facilitate employment, career goals, and career matching. Several non-profit agencies in the community have benefited from community service hours worked by the offender population. Since initiation of this project in January, 1999 over 100 referrals have been received with 52 offenders accepted for program placement.

The Knox County Sheriff's Office implemented an Edward Byrne subaward this year to fund aftercare services and Life Skills classes to offenders who are receiving substance abuse treatment programming. Additionally, the Tennessee Department of Correction was granted an Edward Byrne subaward to implement extensive substance abuse baseline testing to determine the degree of prevalence of illegal substance abuse within the inmate population.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

Tennessee established as its goal for Correctional Treatment to develop a continuum of substance abuse treatment for offenders. The objective supporting this goal was to solicit proposals from jails, prisons, and community corrections programs, which would augment activities of the Drug Courts, or RSAT funded initiatives. Consistent with this goal and objective, activities specified were the review, evaluation, and selection of providers for the development of a continuum of substance abuse treatment.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

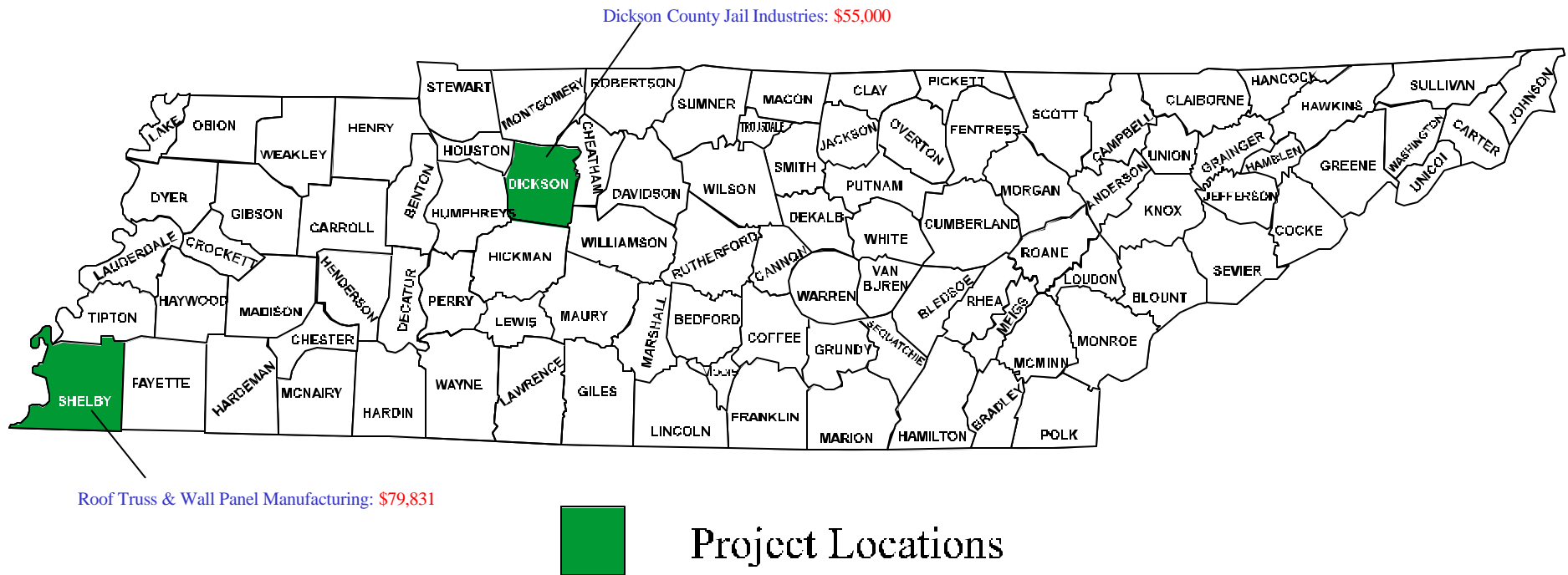
Performance measures indicating attainment of the above referenced goal and objective include the establishment of at least four (4) substance abuse treatment projects that would impact inmates through a reduction or cessation of drug use and criminal activities.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

With the three substance abuse treatment projects funded through the Office of the Public Defender, implementation of the Day Reporting Center in Davidson County, implementation of drug testing initiatives with the Tennessee Department of Correction,

and the Knox County substance abuse treatment project, the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) has accomplished its goals and objectives in the program area of correctional treatment.

Prison/Jail Industries Program



Prison/Jail Industries Program

The development of inmate job skills and vocational expertise is central to the successful re-integration of the offender into society. Many offenders in the criminal justice system have not completed high school, have few, if any, marketable job skills, have deeply engrained criminal or “faulty” thought processes, and have criminal behaviors associated with a long-time habit of substance abuse.

Tennessee has developed an integrated system of dealing with the multi-faceted treatment needs of the inmate population. This integration is achieved through coordination of Byrne grants funded in the program areas of Offender Rehabilitation and Prison/Jail Industries with projects funded through the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Offenders (RSAT) Grant .

In Shelby County Community Corrections, for example, outstanding accomplishments have been achieved through integration of Byrne and RSAT funded initiatives. Offenders with substance abuse treatment needs are offered long-term residential treatment through a therapeutic community project funded by an RSAT grant. Criminal or maladaptive thought processes are addressed through participation in Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). After a minimum of 30 days participation in substance abuse treatment and completion of the first three steps in MRT, offenders may be placed in a building trades vocational education project funded by the Edward Byrne Grant.

Through an ongoing agreement with Habitat for Humanity, offenders enrolled in this project assist in the construction of homes for individuals who otherwise would be unable to purchase a home. Over 282 participants have been enrolled in this project to date and 90% have graduated from the training program. Offenders participating in this project have assisted in the construction of approximately 50 homes and have also constructed storage sheds to accompany the newly constructed homes. The quality of work produced by offenders participating in this project is so noteworthy that the majority of individuals purchasing these homes have specifically requested homes built by the offenders as opposed to those constructed by volunteers.



This building trades initiative, known as the Roof Truss and Wall Paneling Project, has received extensive local, state, and national recognition. In 1996 it received the Corporate Neighborhood Partnership Award through the Volunteer Center of Memphis, Tennessee and an award from the Memphis Public Relations Society of America. Additionally it received the Outstanding Community Investment Award, National Service

Compact Agency, Washington D.C. in 1997 and the National Association of Counties 1997 Innovative Programming Award. It placed in the top 25 among 1400 applicants in the National Award for Innovations in Government. The program has also been the recipient of a proclamation from the Memphis Board of Education for Model Programming.

(Quotes from program participants and recipients of services)

“This is a good program and I’m glad I’m in it. Before I came to this class, I didn’t think I had any future at all. Now I’m planning on finishing my substance abuse treatment program, graduating from this class, and getting a journeyman’s license when I get out.”

“The construction program is teaching me a trade I never had before. I’m learning the basics here, but when I get out I want to go to trade school and learn more, particularly about reading blueprints and working from them. I have a good chance of getting a job with a subcontractor when I get out.”

“Building trades is a trade that will never die. The staff here are great and really know what they’re doing. I’m hoping to come back and work with this program as a teaching assistant once I leave here.”

(From a spokesperson with Neighborhood Housing Opportunities) – “I have enjoyed our relationship with Shelby County Community Corrections. It has been great – the leadership and the program. It’s making a difference with the offenders. They do good work. Their (the inmates) energy is re-directed in a positive way. The program is providing real skills, the people are being re-trained and re-educated in work ethics.”

Goals, Objectives and Activities

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) established as its goals for the prison jail industries program the following: to provide trade and personal skills training in a multi-faceted program approach for qualified inmates who volunteer for the program, to train inmates in marketable job and employment skills, and to place inmates in training related positions.

Objectives supporting these goals include the enhancement of the offender's ability to become an employable citizen, reducing the rate of recidivism, and enabling offenders to become productive members of society.

Consistent with these goals and objectives, project activities include offender participation in substance abuse treatment programs, completion of trade skills or vocational training classes, and offender participation in collaborative work projects.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Performance Measures indicating attainment of the above referenced goals and objectives included:

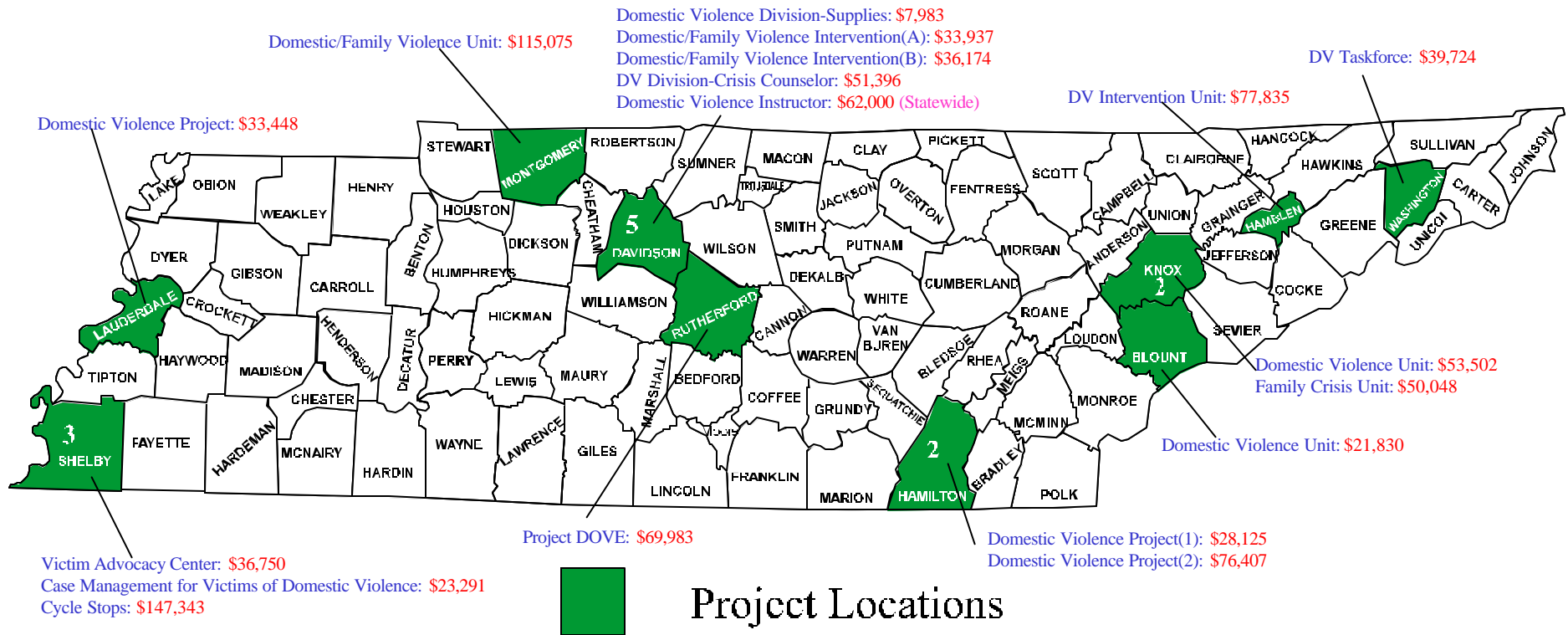
- Inmate completion of drug rehabilitation programs
- Participation in relapse prevention training
- A 25% reduction in recidivism for project graduates
- The attainment of a skilled trade for project participants
- An 80% graduation rate for project graduates, with 50% being placed in appropriate jobs upon release from incarceration

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) established several performance measures in this program area, among them the following: to graduate 80% of offenders who participate in the training program, place 50% in relevant jobs, and maintain a recidivism rate of 25% or lower for individuals completing the training program.

Data maintained on employment, re-arrests, and subsequent re-incarceration of offenders completing treatment in this program area, indicates that this program has been quite successful in achieving its designated goals and objectives. Over 45% of program graduates are being placed in related areas of employment upon release from incarceration. Compared with a re-incarceration rate of close to 65% in a non-treated control group, program graduates evidence a recidivism rate of around 25%. Self-reports given by participating offenders indicate that the acquisition of vocational training skills has enabled them to substantially increase their income, with the result that they are better able to provide financial support to their families. An equally important benefit to participation in this program is that inmates have helped at-risk neighborhoods comparable to their own. In fact, one former offender is now a homeowner of one of the homes he helped to construct. Following release from incarceration, offenders often return to the neighborhoods where they helped to build homes. They take pride in seeing the finished products of homes they have helped to construct, and they receive gratification in knowing that they have helped families in need. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) is planning on encouraging, through solicitation of additional Byrne grant proposals, other communities to replicate the program model for prison/jail industries currently being implemented by Shelby County Community Corrections.

Domestic/Family Violence Training Program



Domestic/Family Violence Training Program

Tennessee, like other states, has evidenced a rising trend in the number of domestic violence cases reported and investigated annually. Over 50,000 women and children received services from domestic violence projects in Tennessee during 1997. Police investigations of family/domestic violence reports increased by 15% and child abuse reports increased by 29%. Tennessee's FY97-98 Domestic Violence Summary statistics collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts indicates 25,602 assaults, 42 homicides and 610 violations of orders of protection in the four largest urban areas of Tennessee alone. Included in these numbers are 305 elderly victims. Forty-five officers were injured responding to these calls. Legislation and case law developed over the last twenty years have created a very complex and highly specialized investigation and prosecution system for the disposition of domestic violence cases. In order to ensure victim's rights, training at both the prosecutor and law enforcement level must be developed, maintained, and upgraded on an ongoing basis.

The City of Memphis has used collaborative funds from the Edward Byrne, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) or STOP Violence Against Women grants, and OJP administered domestic violence grants to develop a comprehensive approach to domestic violence intervention that is rapidly becoming a model for replication across the State. This model involves the utilization of A Family Trouble Center, divided into two components. One component focuses on the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence cases while the remaining component is focused on victim advocacy and intervention. The Victim Advocacy Project operates a mobile office, which provides an

easily accessible, safe and nurturing environment for counseling victims. Additionally, walk-in counseling services and phone referrals to other agencies within the community are made. The Victim Advocacy Project further serves as a conduit on information and training on domestic violence incidents and intervention. Center staff, funded in part through the Edward Byrne Grant, has provided domestic violence training to over 1,000 individuals including District Attorneys, Department of Children's Services Employees, Court Appointed Special Advocates, probation officers and Drug Court staff.

Similarly, the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County has used collaborative funding from the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) (STOP Violence Against Women) Grant, Edward Byrne Grant, and Office of Justice Programs administered grants to fund an integrated network of domestic violence intervention. This network incorporates specialized domestic violence crisis counselors, Victim/Witness Coordinators, additional officers to serve orders of protection, specialized domestic violence prosecutors, and the availability of study materials, videos, handouts, interactive systems, and equipment to provide assistance to children and adults receiving domestic violence intervention services.

The Office Of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) makes possible training to law enforcement officers in a comprehensive manner through the implementation of specialized domestic violence instructor employed by the Tennessee Department of Safety. This individual, working through the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA), provides training to over 600 law enforcement officers annually on issues related to domestic violence investigation and intervention. Each officer enrolled

in this class is required to complete practical exercises in domestic violence intervention in addition to the completion of a basic eight-hour block of classroom instruction. Additionally the instructor is responsible for the maintenance of a library of domestic violence videos, training materials, and training aids in domestic violence that are available for dissemination to local law enforcement personnel. During the past year, approximately 10 domestic violence classes were conducted for departments requesting training and over 30 departmental visits were made to assist in domestic violence training activities. Also the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) has provided grant funded prosecutors and/or training activities in the 6th, 8th, and 17th Judicial Districts of the State, provided funding for over 10 specialized domestic violence investigators in Blount, Knox, Rutherford, Hamblen, and Montgomery Counties, funded six domestic violence crisis counselors in Shelby and Hamilton Counties, and two domestic violence patrol officers in Hamblen County.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) established as its goals for the Domestic/Family Violence Training Program the following: to provide education and/or training for police officers involving all stages of family/domestic violence case investigation; to provide training for prosecutors for better preparation and prosecution of family/domestic violence; and to provide training to victim witness coordinators who provide liaison services between victim/witnesses and district attorneys general during all stages of the legal process.

Objectives supporting these goals include the enhancement of officers' knowledge of victim and offender dynamics in domestic violence cases, the enhancement of the ability of prosecutors to successfully prosecute cases involving family/domestic violence, and the provision of training for victim witness coordinators.

Consistent with these goals and objectives, project activities include the attendance of police officers in specialized training schools for the receipt of certified course instruction in domestic violence intervention and specialized training for prosecutors and Victim/Witness Coordinators.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

Performance measures indicating attainment of the above referenced goals and objectives included increasing by 25% the number of law enforcement officers attending training on domestic violence, and increasing by 25% the number of victim witness coordinators receiving domestic violence training.

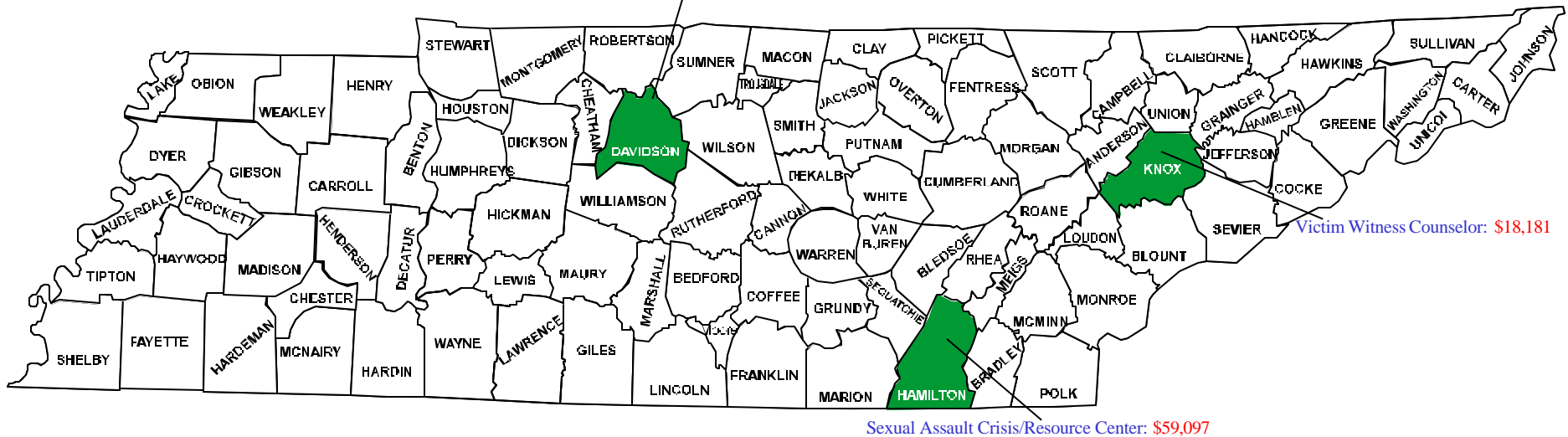
Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) established performance measures for this program that included increasing by 25% the number of law enforcement officers and Victim/Witnesses being trained in domestic violence intervention, and the enabling of some of these individuals to implement training courses in their regional jurisdictions following completion of standardized training courses. With the implementation of a specialized domestic violence trainer at the Tennessee Law Enforcement Training Academy (TLETA) and regional training initiatives that have been undertaken,

Tennessee has exceeded its goal in this area and has increased by over 34% the number of the above individuals being trained.

Victim/Witness Program

Victim Witness Assistance Project: \$776,850 (Statewide)



Project Locations

Victim/Witness Program

The criminal justice system has traditionally been offender-oriented, focusing on the apprehension, prosecution, punishment, rehabilitation and rights of the offender. Too often in the judicial and social service system victims of crime have not received the consideration and support services they need and deserve. Such services are critical in enabling these individuals to recuperate from the trauma inflicted on them and resume healthy productive lives. Crime victims further need support and encouragement provided to them throughout complicated judicial processes that may be both confusing and intimidating. Without the provision of such assistance, many victims often feel “lost in the system” and may be unable to initiate or participate in processes necessary to ensure that offenders are properly processed through the court system.

Tennessee has responded with increased sensitivity to needs of crime victims through several initiatives, including the enactment in November 1998 of the Tennessee Crime Victims’ Bill of Rights. This important amendment to the Tennessee Constitution included a new section specifically written to protect the rights of those who have been victimized by acts of crime and domestic violence. Specifically, this amendment ensured the rights of the victim to:

- Confer with prosecution
- Be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse through the criminal justice system
- Be present at all proceedings where the defendant had the right to be present
- Be heard, when relevant, at all criminal stages of the criminal justice process

- Be informed of all proceedings, and of the release, transfer or escape of the accused or convicted person
- A speedy trial or disposition and a prompt and final conclusion of the case after the conviction or sentence
- Restitution from offenders
- Be informed of each of the rights established for victims

The passage of this legislation established an important milestone in the State's progress toward achieving fair representation and support for victims in the criminal justice process and placed new demands on the service delivery system that was already overtaxed in attempting to meet the specialized needs of the victim population.

To meet the increased demand for Victim/Witness services Tennessee has initiated a collaborative planning process involving both state and federal funds. Currently there are thirty-one (31) state Victim/Witness Coordinators and five (5) Assistant Victim/Witness Coordinators funded by the State throughout the 31 Judicial District offices in the state. The positions are part of the District Attorney's Office in each judicial district. The funds allocated to this initiative (approximately 1.2 million each year) are generated from a 14% state litigation tax. A few Victim/Witness Coordinators are also funded by individual counties or through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Grant. Additionally, The Office Of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) has allocated approximately \$719,000 in Violence Against Women Act (VAWA or STOP Violence Against Women) Grant funds to support victim witness services. This allocation provides for 6 Victim/Witness Coordinators, 15 court advocates for victims of crimes and 6 subgrants funding a combination of Victim/Witness Coordinators and specialized domestic violence

prosecutors. Finally, the OCJP has allocated \$854,128 in Edward Byrne Grant funds for 36 additional Assistant Victim Witness Coordinator positions. Like the Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces, the funds allocated through the Byrne Grant to the Victim/Witness Program are not limited in duration to four years. This continued funding is necessary in order to ensure the continued provision of this vital service. The collaborative funding allocated through State and federal appropriations has enabled the State to approximate the ratio of one (1) Victim/Witness Coordinator to every three (3) Assistant Attorneys General statewide as recommended by the National Organization of Victims Advocacy (NOVA).

Assistant Victim Witness Coordinators, funded through a statewide Victim/Witness Coordinator Project, are responsible for carrying out victim/witness services operating out of the offices of various District Attorneys General. Persons assigned to these positions work as part of the prosecution team and assist in informing the victim about procedures, court dates, crisis intervention, support services, and appropriate referrals. They also provide notification to the victim relative to the status of the investigation, the arrest and pre-trial release of the offender, the filing of charges or dismissal of any or all charges, the scheduling of court procedures, the terms of negotiated guilty pleas or the rendering of a verdict after trial, the opportunity to present to the Court a victim impact statement concerning any financial, social, psychological, or physical harm or loss suffered by the victim, and information on all sentencing dates and dates upon which the offender will be parole eligible.

During the past fiscal year, the Assistant Victim/Witness Coordinators, funded through the Edward Byrne Grant, have made approximately 80,000 phone contacts with crime victims, completed over 32,000 office visits, made referrals to other agencies in over 5,000 cases, and spent over 18,000 hours in court support services. Additionally, over 3,600 contacts have been made regarding the Criminal Injury Compensation Fund Applications.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

Tennessee established as its primary goal in the Victim/Witness Program the expansion and targeting of comprehensive coordinated services to victims/witnesses. Objectives supporting this goal include contacting victims following the issuance of a warrant, providing early intervention, court information, advocacy, etc. to victims, the provision of continuing support and education for victims and potential victims of violence and addressing the needs of any special victim populations. Activities consistent with this goal and objectives were to provide earlier contact with victims and witnesses, to encourage their cooperation with the agencies involved in the prosecution of perpetrators, provide notification to victims and witnesses of trial information, to answer questions and make referrals to social service agencies, and to attend court proceedings with victim/witnesses.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

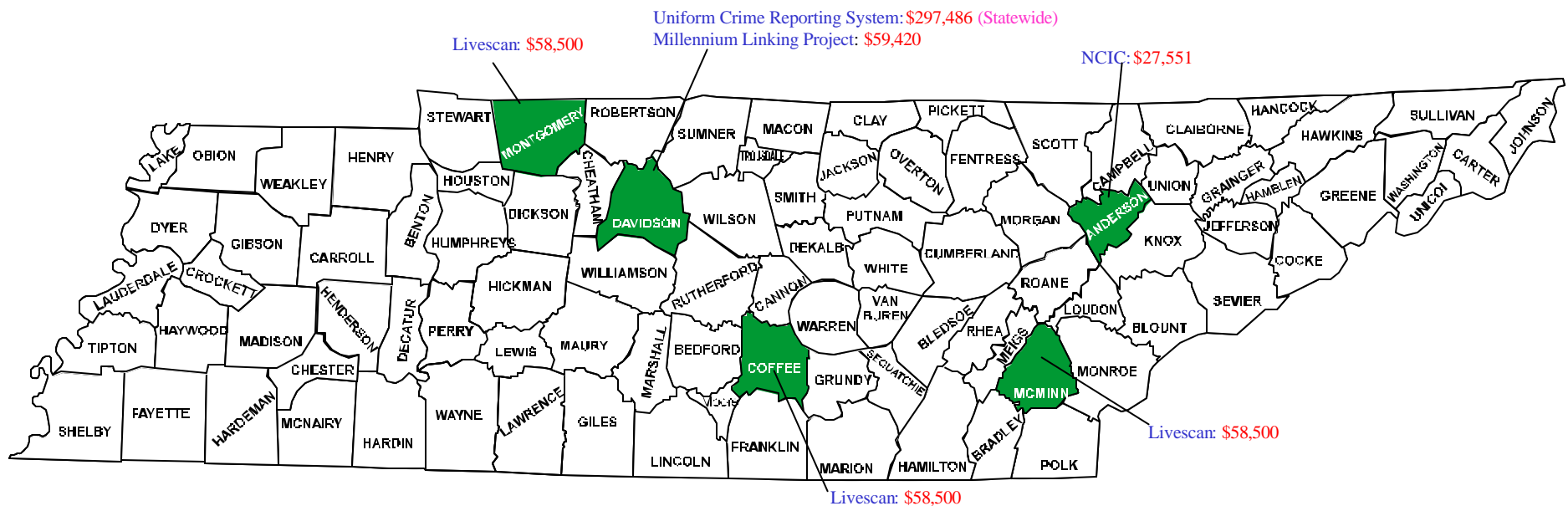
Performance measure indicating attainment of the above referenced goals and objectives included the notification of victim/witnesses within 72 hours in 90% of the cases, a 10%

increase in the number of victim/witnesses assisted, and a 25% increase in conviction rates where these services are applied.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Victim/Witness Program has been largely successful in achieving its designated goals and objectives with notification to victim/witnesses occurring within seventy-two (72) hours in 93% of the cases. The number of victim/witnesses assisted through this initiative has increased by over 20% and available data on conviction rates indicates an increase of around 18% in cases where victim/witness services were provided.

Criminal Justice Information System Program



Project Locations

Criminal Justice Information System Program

Tennessee, like other states, has a history of fragmented, inadequate, and incomplete criminal justice records information. The lack of accurate, reliable criminal history information that can be shared expeditiously among a variety of stakeholders in the criminal justice community has been a significant obstacle to the effective apprehension and prosecution of suspected offenders.

In the late 1980's, the FBI implemented an incident based crime statistics program called the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This program, unlike the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) which it replaces, allows each crime occurrence in an incident to be reported as opposed to only one crime per incident. Due to lack of funding, Tennessee was one of only six states not participating in the UCR program in 1994. The State stopped participating in UCR in 1979. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs awarded to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation in 1995 an Edward Byrne subgrant in collaboration with a National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) subgrant to initiate development of the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS), which would allow Tennessee to participate in the FBI NIBRS program. The project also supported the establishment of a central repository for criminal history records information within the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI).

The TIBRS system incorporates all required elements of the NIBRS reporting system plus nineteen additional elements. These elements are:

➤ **Gang Information**

Gang Activity

Gang Type

Gang Name

Home Invasion (If burglary and violent offense in same incident)

➤ **Drugs**

Location of Marijuana (indoor or outdoor)

Number of plots

Latitude

Longitude

➤ **Law Enforcement Officer Killed/Assaulted (LEOKA)**

LEOKA Incident Type

LEOKA Assignment Type

LEOKA Activity Type

➤ **College Information**

School Code

Campus (on or off)

Classification (student, faculty, etc.)

➤ **Domestic Violence**

Transported to a safe place?

Violation of Order of Protection?

➤ **Arrestee Information (Group A Offense)**

State Control Number

Arrestee Name

Local law enforcement agencies began reporting to the newly established TIBRS program in July 1996. Approximately 100 agencies began reporting at that time. Information is collected on all crimes known to law enforcement including offender, victim, crime circumstances, and arrest information. The program also collects information on property crimes and detailed information on drug crimes. The FBI certified the TIBRS program on July 28, 1998, under the original NIBRS standards. Tennessee was only the twelfth state in the nation to achieve this certification.

For several years, the need for the data generated by a Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program was not highly recognized, but in recent years the value of data has become more easily seen. As resources become more limited, the need for the crime statistics data has become more critical in order to formulate decisions targeting the funds to the most needy areas. Crime statistics were also needed to compete for a large portion of the federal crime dollars. Prior to implementation of the TIBRS program, some local Tennessee agencies were collecting and submitting crime data directly to the FBI, but most local police and sheriff's departments collected the data on offense and incident report forms without an analysis being done and without information being forwarded to the FBI.

The data collected is commonly found on almost all offense and incident reports used by law enforcement agencies, but due to the volume of the data, the system is most efficient if the data is stored in computers. This poses another problem concerning agencies that do not have computer equipment. In 1992 and 1995, TBI's Statistical Analysis Center

(SAC) conducted a needs assessment of local law enforcement agencies in Tennessee to determine the computer capabilities of law enforcement. The survey indicated many jurisdictions did not have minimal equipment necessary to support statewide Incident Based efforts. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) has therefore awarded a substantial amount of funds to local law enforcement agencies to support the computer, hardware, and technological equipment necessary to comply with the TIBRS reporting requirement. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP), in support of the TIBRS initiative, also requires that local law enforcement agencies comply with Fingerprint Reporting Requirements and TIBRS Submission requirements in order to qualify for grant funds received through this Office.

Funds available through the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant also enable local law enforcement agencies to be trained on implementation of, and compliance with, the TIBRS program. The training program is being reviewed for modification to include a “train the trainer” component so that larger agencies may train all personnel.

Additionally, TBI is performing audits on the data of submitting agencies. This auditing will ensure data quality and accuracy. Each submitting agency is in a biennial schedule for audits.

The information generated from crime statistics information will be provided to state and local governments so that limited resources may be targeted to the most critical areas. This data will also provide more accurate planning data for the Department of Correction and will be used as an investigative tool for local and state law enforcement agencies.

Some of the additional data elements have been proposed specifically with that purpose in mind such as name of victim, arrestee, offender and modus operandi.

Goals, Objectives and Activities

Tennessee established as its primary goal for criminal justice records improvement to improve criminal justice records through the development of increased use of technology.

Objectives supporting this goal include the improvement of the quality of arrest, disposition, and general crime data information reported in the state repositories, increasing the quality of state criminal history records arrest and disposition information through more thorough information reported to the state criminal history repository, the development of a statewide automated digitized booking system with all sheriff and police departments and the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI), and the establishment of a reporting system compatible with the TBI and FBI. Additional objectives included collaboration among agencies and improved coordination of funding by various organizations to criminal justice records/technology activities, and the establishment and enhancement of criminal justice information systems technology in the city, county, judicial district, and state levels.

Activities consistent with these objectives included the provision of training and instruction to law enforcement personnel on compliance with TIBRS reporting requirements, the initiation of a system of fingerprint cards and quality control, the provision of funds to local law enforcement facilities for computers, software, and related technology, central repository certification by 1998 with at least 150 agencies reporting,